The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2485 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

THE CONFERENCES AT ZURICH.

STATE OF CENTRAL ITALY.

The French Amnesty, &c., &c., &c.

The United States Mail steamship Arago, D. Sutton, Esq., Commander, from Southampton on the [illegible], reached this port last evening.

The Arago brings 141 passengers, the usual mails, and [illegible] tons of cargo.

Among the passengers we notice E. J. Ravenel, Esq., and family; J. Valentine, Esq., Consul of Salvador, for New-York; Baron Osten von Sackenstern Minister to Mexico, Countess Count Pahlen, Hon. F. Stanton, Gen. Hamilton, of Louisiana; Prof. Chapman and family; Lieut. H. A. Shandley, U. S. A.; Chaplain Bonnecar, Rev., Manager of New-Orleans Opera, and J. G. Gonzales, Esq., from Rome.

The leading advices by this arrival have been anticipated by that of the *North Briton*, at Quebec; but from our correspondence and files of foreign journals we derive additional intelligence and details of interest.

The following dispatches furnish the latest information from the Continent:

THE SWISS CONFERENCE.

BERNE, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The favorable results of the Conferences are confirmed.

Yesterday there was no Conference, but M. de Dalwigk paid a visit to Count Colloredo and M. de Bourqueney.

ZURICH, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Plenipotentiaries have, through the medium of the Federal Council, conveyed their thanks to the Government of Zurich for the excellent reception they have met with.

M. de Rayneval has arrived here from Vienna with dispatches.

THE ITALIAN DUCHIES.

MODENA, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The National Assembly, in its sitting of to-day, unanimously voted the following decrees:

1. The confirmation of the Dictatorship of Signor Farini, giving him full power to contract a loan of [illegible] francs.

2. The erection of a monument to commemorate the votes of the Assembly decreeing the abolishment of Francis V., and the annexation of Modena to Piedmont.

3. That the volunteers who served in the late campaign for the Independence of Italy have deserved well of their country.

4. That the Minister be charged to negotiate with the several Foreign Powers for the restitution of the political prisoners which Francis V. carried away with him on leaving the country."

The Assembly was afterwards prorogued.

THE SWISS MERCENARIES.

BERNE, Monday, Aug. 22.

The embarkation at Naples of the Fourth Regiment of Swiss troops has been effected in the best possible order, they having previously received the whole pay due to them. 1,000 privates and 14 officers will be received at Marseilles by the Swiss Consul. Yesterday the French and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries held a conference. The King of Naples has acted in a perfectly loyal manner towards the Swiss troops that, according to a decree of the late King.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Smethurst Poisoning Case—Interesting Reasons of its Striking Features—Borough Elections—A Country Residence for Lord John Russell—Differences in the Cabinet on the Reform Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859.

The trial of THOMAS SMETHURST for the murder of Miss BANKES, a lady whom he had seduced, and lived with until her death, has excited a degree of interest during the past week exceeding anything of the kind since the trial of PALMER, two years ago. Public feeling is much divided on the question—not of his guilt, for about that there is no second opinion, but as to whether, under the circumstances, he ought to be left to undergo the extreme penalty of the law. Direct evidence of the fact that poison was administered by him, or by any other person, there was none, the post-mortem examination having failed to reveal any evidence that, apart from other circumstances, would have induced the jury to convict. As to the pecuniary motive for the fearful deed, it seems, to say the least of it, far from clear, and the prisoner's counsel argued strongly that in point of fact he would have made more money by keeping his unhappy dupe alive. The only vestige of circumstantial evidence produced against him was the discovery of some minute particle of antimony in vessels which had been used in the sick-room; and the only direct swearing against him was that on the part of some of the medical witnesses, contrary to that of others, that the death of Miss BANKES could only be accounted for by obnoxious poison. It is very difficult for any one who was not present at the trial to comprehend how an intelligent jury and a judge, confessedly the most humane we have, should have unhesitatingly come to the conclusion of the prisoner's guilt. Great exception has been taken to the Chief Baron POLLOCK's charge. It was undoubtedly most unfavorable throughout, both in matter and in manner, to any chance of an acquittal. The prisoner had had the folly before the commencement of the proceedings, to object to being tried by the Chief Baron, alleging as a reason that he distrusted the sobriety of his judgment and the impartiality of his temper. No one who is acquainted with the upright and amiable man whose fitness was thus unbecomingly impugned, can entertain the idea that he allowed himself to be warped in any degree by the impudent folly of the accused; and I must say that I can conceive no derogation of duty more clear, and precedent more dangerous, than that which would have been set by a judge permitting himself to be bullied from the Bench by a challenge, without sufficient cause assigned from the culprit in the dock.

I happen to know that when the jury retired it was proposed by the foreman that they should, before discussing the evidence or interchanging impressions with one another, write down what each now thought on a slip of paper, and put their *billetes* into a hat, reserving their reasons for discussion in case they differed. The whole of the twelve were found to have declared SMETHURST guilty, although varied impressions had been made upon their minds by different portions of the evidence. Discussion among them there was literally none, but from a desire to give weight and dignity to their decision, they refrained from coming into Court for half an hour.

You will naturally ask how all this is to be explained, and I must say candidly that it is extremely difficult if not impossible it should be. I can only venture to express what I gathered to have been the conviction wrought on the minds of nearly all present during the trial—namely, that a case of more cold-blooded cruelty has never been disclosed, and that if SMETHURST was not the criminal he was said to be, no man ever acted an incorrigible part with more damnable fidelity. And if before the verdict was pronounced any doubts in his favor prevailed, they were dispelled by the effrontery of the wretched man during the speech which he delivered when asked if he had anything to urge why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. His tone and look throughout were those of a gentleman jockey on a race-course discussing the odds with his associates. He went through the calculation of what he could have made by killing his mistress or keeping her alive with the flippancy of an apothecary's apprentice talking of the value of poison for rats; and the few sentences with which he spoke of the unhappy girl and of the manner in which he regarded her, made the blood of the most hardened of his hearers curdle. Such a spectacle, on the whole, has seldom been witnessed in educated life; for SMETHURST is an educated man, and of no ordinary talents and attainments. Still it is, I own, a fearful thing to put a human being to death on circumstantial evidence so contestable and so contested as that under the burden of which he awaits his end.

In politics at home there is nothing new. Out of five Borough elections that have taken place since the prorogation of Parliament, four have been carried by Whigs or Radicals, and one only, that for Hull, by a Conservative. Mr. COBDEN's speeches at Rochdale are very favorably received by the Centre Gauche. The more extreme section prefer Mr. BRIGHT as a spokesman, and the Whigs do not like any mention of household suffrage, still less any praise of American institutions. The Court goes to Scotland next week, and will probably remain until the end of September.

The house and demesne of Abergeldy, which adjoins the royal park of Balmoral, and which is usually occupied by the Duchess of Kent, has been placed this year at the disposal of Lord John Russell, the mother of the Queen being too great an invalid to travel so far Northwards. A good deal of gossip is afloat regarding this unwonted piece of civility on the part of the Queen and Prince to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, of whom they are known not to be peculiarly fond. It certainly does look very like an anxiety to keep the little man out of harm's way during the Zurich Conference, and at the same time to keep him within reach of daily communication on all subjects connected with Continental affairs. It remains to be seen whether he will have wisdom and courage enough to resist the velvet pressure that awaits him: if not, his popularity will once more be destroyed, and he will be treated with as little ceremony in that case by the Palace as by Parliament and the Press.

From circumstances that have come to my knowledge lately, I am enabled to say with certainty that a very serious difference of opinion prevails in the Cabinet on the subject of Reform. Lord JOHN is pledged to a £6 franchise in towns, and £10 in counties, and with anything less than this, as Mr. BRIGHT has publicly declared, the Advanced Liberals will not be contented. On the other hand, I know that more than one of the Ministers is prepared to stand out against any such concession, and that they openly avow their belief in the impossibility of carrying it in the present House of Commons. One of them said in my hearing, not long ago, that an £8 franchise was as low as they could go, and that anything beyond that would be madness. If these repugnant sentiments cannot somehow be reconciled before Christmas, it would be difficult for the Palmerston Government, as now constituted, to hold together.

THE GREAT EASTERN—THE LEVER PROPOSITION DECLINED.

From the London Times, Aug. 22.

A special meeting of the Great Ship Company was held on Saturday at the London Tavern, for the purpose of authorizing the Directors to issue 30,000 reserved shares, and for other purposes; Mr. CAMPBELL in the Chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the *Great Eastern* was now upon the eve of completion; she was no longer a doubt, but a reality. He anticipated that her success would be certain. He then read a letter, signed by about eighty members of the House of Commons, expressing their great admiration of the ship, and stating that it was one of the noblest efforts of genius and mechanical skill that had ever been produced in this or any other country. Lord STANLEY had said that the *Great Eastern* would eventually supersede the Overland route. The *Great Eastern* would never glut the markets of the world, as she could not carry one-fourth part of what was required in the foreign or colonial markets. Lord PALMERSTON and other noblemen had visited the ship and expressed their admiration of her. The 30,000 shares were required to raise the money to send the ship to sea free of debt. He did not consider that the ship would require insuring, as he had confidence in her seaworthiness. She had been insured against fire. Her engines worked well. It was expected that in a few days the ship would be handed over to the company by the contractors, when the engineers would report upon her state. He concluded by moving a formal resolution authorizing the directors to issue and dispose of the 30,000 shares reserved by the resolutions of the 25th of February last, in such manner as they may think fit, provided that they be offered to the present shareholders in the first instance in the proportion of one in ten of their holding.

Mr. JACKSON, M. P., seconded the motion.

Mr. RICHARDS said that Mr. LEVER had made an offer to the company of £20,000 for the *Great Eastern* to run from Galway to America. This had been refused by the directors. He understood that Mr. LEVER had made a second offer. He considered it should be read to the meeting.

The Chairman said Mr. LEVER's offer had been declined because it was thought it would not benefit the company. The second offer of Mr. LEVER had not been received till the previous night, and had not been yet considered by the directors.

Mr. RICHARDS moved an amendment, to the effect that Mr. LEVER's second offer be read to the meeting.

After some discussion the amendment was put and lost.

The Chairman was about to put the original resolution, when

Mr. MAGNUS, one of the directors, protested against the proceedings, and said he was desirous of submitting a statement to the meeting, with a view to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry to investigate the general management of the Company, which was of the greatest importance to the interests of the shareholders, and in his opinion the proceedings of the Board should be investigated before the 30,000 shares were issued, and the ship sent to sea uninsured. The result of such an investigation would be the establishment of two facts—viz., first, that by proper management the ship might, with little or no delay, be fully equipped and sent to sea in the most efficient manner with no further increase of capital. The insurance could be done without trouble or difficulty. He had a large share, if not the largest share, in originating the present Company and securing its complete establishment, and he had from its commencement been a member of the Board of Directors. He was compelled to bring forward his views in this manner, as he had made certain charges against the Board who had taken no notice of them. Several advantageous contracts had been put aside. The investigation would not in the slightest degree injure the prospects of the shareholders. He then moved the following amendment:

"That a Committee be appointed to inquire and report whether it was expedient to issue the 30,000 reserved shares of the Company, and, if so, on what terms, and whether it was expedient to send the ship to sea insured, and that the Committee have power to investigate so much of the management of the Company's affairs as may in their opinion effect these two questions."

Mr. TAYLOR seconded the amendment.

Mr. Alderman ROSS said the directors should clear themselves of the charges brought against them by Mr. MAGNUS.

Mr. JACKSON, Deputy Chairman, said he had lived upon a hell upon earth for the last four months, owing to the conduct of Mr. MAGNUS. If the contract had been given to any other than Mr. RUSSELL, the ship would not have been ready in six months. The Chairman had done everything that was possible to forward the vessel; he even slept on board, such was his anxiety to see that all went well.

After some further observation the amendment was put and lost. The original resolution for issuing the 30,000 shares was carried, and also a resolution approving the course adopted by the Directors not to insure the *Great Eastern* for the present, leaving the shareholders to insure their shares if they thought fit.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman ended the proceedings.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—VIEW OF AN EXPERT AS TO THE DEFECT.

The following communication has been forwarded to the London journals by the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

VALENCIA, Aug. 10.

GENTLEMEN: According to your request, I have made from Valencia a careful examination of the electrical state of the Atlantic cable. I made some tests for comparison on the various pieces of Atlantic cable in Messrs. GLASS' premises at Greenwich during July 31 and Aug. 1.

I arrived here on the 4th inst., and, assisted by Mr. COLLETT, made experiments during the 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th inst.

I find the lowest resistance shown to be 278 statute miles.

I find it is possible to increase this resistance up to 580 miles by sending a copper current for some time from six 12-pints Daniel's batteries.

By experiments I have made on various kinds of constructed faults I find that a fault which could be thus oxidized so as to give (by reversal of the current) a difference of resistance equal to the difference obtainable on the cable, viz., 311 miles, must give a minimum resistance of about 16 miles.

When the fault is large, and thus gives little resistance, no great change can be obtained by reversing the battery; and, indeed, it is evident that when the connection between the line and earth is increased beyond a certain extent of surface no difference in the resistance of the circuit can be obtained by reversing the battery.

When the fault is very minute it can be almost perfectly sealed up by a copper current, but the resistance will still be very great, even with a nine current.

My experiments show that a fault of about 16 miles minimum resistance can be varied with certainty by a reversal of the battery to the same degree as the fault in the cable, and that if the fault gives less resistance than 16 miles it cannot be varied to that extent, while, if it gives more resistance, the variation cannot be produced with the same certainty, nor quite to the same degree.

Taking, therefore, the resistance of the fault and cable beyond the fault to be equal to 15 miles, this would bring the fault to about 263 statute miles from Valencia.

As I have no information of the return current due to different lengths of the Atlantic cable, which might have been observed and tabulated during the paying out of the cable, it is impossible to check the resistance tests accurately by the observed return current.

Comparing it, however, with the return current on the Cagliari and Malta and Corfu cables, and making, roughly, allowance for the increased size of the gutta percha in the Atlantic cable, I find it to be about what is due to the supposed distance of the fault.

I also made experiments on the return current with a wire leading to earth from the cable, and by placing resistance in circuit in this wire I could represent a fault close at hand and of varying resistance.

I found that in such an arrangement, when the artificial fault gave a resistance of 300 miles, the return current was only reduced about 22 per cent.

If the real fault, therefore, was close at hand, the return current of the whole length of perfect cable beyond the fault would be only reduced about 22 per cent. also.

I am of opinion that the observed return current is much less than 76 per cent. of the return current due to the whole cable, as it would be if the fault were close at hand and of a resistance of about 300 miles, and that it coincides, as nearly as I can judge, with that due to the length shown by the resistance.

Again, when the artificial fault was made to represent a resistance of 200 miles and then increased to 500, the return current only increased about 17 per cent., whereas when the real fault increased to the same amount of resistance (by sending a copper current for some time) the return current increased about 80 per cent. This shows also that the return current is more influenced by the partial sealing of the fault than it would be if the fault was a small one near at hand, and consequently tends also to confirm the supposition that the fault is distant, and often, when at its minimum, little resistance.

I am of opinion, therefore, that a serious fault exists about 263 statute miles from Valencia, measured along the cable, and that the cable between that spot and this shore is comparatively perfect.

No tests from here can now decide whether the cable is mechanically severed, since all efforts to detect the reception of the most intense currents from the opposite shore have long since proved fruitless.

Still, from the various circumstances attendant on the decline of the insulation, there is every reason to believe that the continuity both of the cable and the conductor is perfect.

Whether any other faults exist beyond the one alluded to it is impossible to ascertain by tests from Valencia.

The fact that the signals received at Valencia were always better than those received at Newfoundland proves, undoubtedly, that the worst insulation has always been near Valencia, and therefore it seems probable that if the fault which exists on this coast, and which, very likely, forms the principal cause of leakage, could be removed, the insulation would be so far improved as to render the cable again available for signaling, provided the fault which is said (by those who have tested from Newfoundland) to exist in Trinity Bay was also repaired.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
F. C. WEBB.

FRAUDS OF THE CARRON COMPANY.

From the Scotsman.

Disclosures are about to be made before the Court of Sessions of an enormous system of fraud alleged to have been formerly practiced by managers of the Carron Company. It is about a year since we became aware of the discovery having been made, and of the frauds, to some extent, having been practically acknowledged; but we did not feel quite free nor safe to refer to the matter until the charges should take a formal and authentic shape. There are reasons for believing that the facts, when fully disclosed, will form one of the most extraordinary and gigantic cases of fraud in the history of trade. In illustration, we may mention one fact. The claims of the heir of one of the shareholders (whose case, we presume, differed in some degree from the cases of those who have gone into court!) were met, some months ago, by payment of a sum of about £50,000.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Amnesty—Victor Hugo's Refusal of Grace—The Imaginary Duel Between Marshals Niel and Canrobert—Military Divisions of the Empire—Prisoners Taken in the Late War—Decorations for Italian Victories.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 22.

Notwithstanding the clearness and the brevity of the Imperial decree granting a general amnesty for political offences, certain journals and a portion of the public refuse to agree upon its extent and meaning. In charity, we are forced to suppose that they are in want of subjects for discussion, for surely no clearer document ever issued from the very clear pen of the Emperor than this. We understand by this document that France, to-day, does not possess a single political proscript or a single political prisoner. If however, there are prisoners who were condemned for political assassination, and whose condemnations were made in the civil courts, whether under the present or former reigns, it is probable that these will not enjoy the benefits of the present decree; the Italians condemned in the affair of June, 1856, and in the Orsini affair, will certainly not, and the former of these will exclude MAZZINI. The number of persons condemned to prison or exiled since the revolution of 1848, is, in round numbers, 38,000; the number who remain in prison or exile, and who will be benefited by this decree, is said to be no more than about 2,000. I have no means of verifying the truth of this last figure, and therefore do not dare to assume that it is not correct. I can only say that I had fixed it in my own mind much higher.

It is understood that at least GEN. CHANGARNIER (Orleanist) and LOUIS BLANC will refuse to return to France so long as the present dynasty lasts. They will thus constitute themselves "emigrants," which they are at perfect liberty to do, but their opposition to NAPOLEON will be disarmed for the future of one of its strongest weapons of warfare. VICTOR HUGO, it is said, will return. During his long eight years' residence on the lonely isle of Jersey, not a boat has floated out of port toward his native land that did not bring tears to the eyes of the republican poet. He would not accept a pardon from the Emperor NAPOLEON; but an amnesty implies oblivion, and the words of the decree show that the Emperor desires that the past should be forgotten, and that the whole French family should be again united. [A brief but emphatic letter from VICTOR HUGO shows that the rumor of his intended return was unfounded.]

The public persist in the belief that a duel did actually take place last week between Marshals CANROBERT and NIEL. On Friday CANROBERT was killed; on Saturday resuscitated, with only a broken arm; on Sunday the papers had him unmutilated and in sound health, presiding over one of the local Legislatures of the departments of which he is President—the department of Lot. The fact is that no duel has taken place; but it is nevertheless true that an animosity exists between these two accomplished Generals since their late controversy, which is not likely soon to subside. Since the Emperor published a note on the subject in the *Moniteur*, the letters of the two Marshals, written a few days after the battle of Solferino, recriminating against each other, have been published in the *Independance Belge*, it is whispered here, through the agency of Gen. CHANGARNIER, the friend of Marshal NIEL. The duel was supposed to have originated in the manner in which these letters were given to the public. But no duel took place, and the object in the publication of the letters, or the manner in which they were obtained, remains a mystery. The affair smacks strongly of newspaper enterprise.

FRANCE is now divided into six military departments, commanded as follows: *Paris*, Marshal MAGNAN; *Lyons*, Marshal CASTELLANE; *Lille*, Marshal MCMAHON, Duke of Magenta; *Nancy*, Marshal CANROBERT; *Tours*, Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS; *Toulouse*, Marshal NIEL; *Colony of Algeria*, Gen. DE MARTIMPREY. The Marshal Duke of Malakoff is named Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, a post which removes him from active military life, and which will perhaps retain him there; Marshal VAILLANT remains in command of the army of Italy, headquarters at Milan; Marshal REGNAUD ST. JEAN D'ANGELY remains in command of the Imperial Guard, head-quarters at Paris; Marshal RANDON occupies the War office; Marshal BOSQUET is still unwell, from an attack of apoplexy of two years date, and the old Prince JEROME, a marshal, is in retirement. Thus are the twelve marshals of France disposed of.

There is some excitement in Germany on the strength of a report that the forces at Nancy and at Lille are to be largely increased upon former numbers stationed at these places, and from the fact that so important a man as MCMAHON is given the command at Lille. The forces at Nancy have been increased, and MCMAHON has been sent to Lille; but whether there has been any increase in the *corps d'armée* in this last military division or not I am not yet able to say. It is not improbable that the whole Rhine frontier of France is hereafter to be well guarded; the apparent determination of Belgium, acting under the influence of England, to build the fortifications at Antwerp, and the now well-declared hostility of Germany towards France, offer a sufficient reason, or, at least, pretext, for the maintenance in exercise of this species of army of observation on the northern and eastern portions of the country.

You will have been surprised in remarking the disparity between the number of prisoners taken on each side during the late war. The Austrians had but 140 men to return, including the wounded picked up on the battle field, while the French had 16,000. The French all came home in the same train: the Austrians have been passing through Paris for nearly three weeks. At first they were a great curiosity to the Parisians; and as they were generally shown around town by the Zouaves, were showered with gifts of all kinds by the Parisians. They were no longer held under restraint, were permitted to go where they pleased, and were treated as visitors entirely. The French Government paid them daily the same sum it pays its own soldiers, and, of course, furnished them beside in living and every necessary of life. They soon placed themselves on the best footing with the people—they had already done that with the soldiers—and seemed so well pleased at France that they only left with reluctance. The other day a prisoner mounted to the top of an omnibus with a Zouave, who was showing him the town, when another Zouave on the pavement cried out to his comrade to take care that the Tudesque didn't get away. The Austrian guessed at the nature of the support, and playfully replied to it by putting his fingers to his nose and executing a certain gyratory movement, which need not be described in view of its universality. The French, on their part, declare that they were not only well treated in Austria, but that they were pampered, even made lions of. The sole Zouave who fell into their power was literally feasted to gluttony, and although he was glad to get home, he longs for the luxuries of his month's peregrinations through Austria. His voyage was a triumphal march from one end of the empire to the other. But his triumph did not stop at the German frontier. When he arrived at Strasbourg he was caught up by his countrymen and carried on their shoulders through the streets in the midst of a cheering crowd. Arrived in his own camp at Paris he was quite as great a lion there as in Austria, and it is safe to assume that he has not yet had time to spin all his yarns on his voyage through the enemy's country, for the Zouave is as famous a *farceur* as the oldest "salt" in the forecastle.

The camp of St. Maur is entirely evacuated, and the Turcos, much to their regret, are on the road to Africa. During their stay here we heard constantly of assassinations and other crimes said to have been committed by them, but these were false rumors. Their offences were all of a smaller kind, such as fighting among themselves, refusing to pay for many of the luxuries of city life which they could not deny themselves, and minor violations of the camp rules. The various regiments that composed the camp of St. Maur have been distributed through the barracks of the various departments, and everything has entered into a state of order again.

Some six or eight thousand decorations in the Legion of Honor were conferred on the occasion of the annual *fête* of the 15th instant. Many promotions were also made, among which are a list of new Senators, as follows: Gens. Renault, Forey, Thiery, and Prince of Moscow, Vice-Admiral Trehouart, Count de Labédoyere, Deputy; Baron Paul de Richemont, Deputy; and Baron de Vincent, Councillor of State. Among the literary men and journalists decorated on this occasion are the following: M. Desnoyer, dramatic author; M. Louis Reuilbet, poet and dramatic author; M. Louis Figuier, scientific editor of the *Presse*; M. Agassiz, corresponding member of the French Institute, (for exceptional works;) M. Alberic Second, literary writer; M. Edmond Texier, editor of the *Siècle*; M. Schiller, editor of the *Patrie*. M. Leon Gozlan, literary writer, was promoted from Chevalier to the grade of Officer in this Order, while M. Sainte-Beuve, literary writer, and the distinguished surgeon, M. Velpeau, were promoted from the rank of Officer to that of Commander. The Rev. M. Joseph, President of the Consistory of the Reformed Church at Mulhouse, and M. Isidore, Grand Rabbi of the Israelite Consistory at Paris, were decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

The new medal commemorative of the campaign in Italy is already seen on the breasts of many officers and soldiers, and all will soon bear it. This medal is smaller than the Victoria medal, or that of the Legion of Honor, and is suspended by a yellow striped ribbon. The military medal of France, given only for great feats of valor on the field of battle, and much less frequently seen than the Legion of Honor, is a small brass eagle suspended to a yellow ribbon. The *French* have thus the Legion of Honor, the Military medal, the Victoria or Crimean medal, and this last Italian campaign medal. Of foreign medals, one frequently sees the Medidje from the Sultan, the cross of Sardinia, and that of Tuscany.

We are sorry to learn here that one of your Italian correspondents has been arrested at Bologna, in the territory of the Pope, on a suspicion of republican propagandism. It is to be hoped that there is some error in this arrest, for I am sure the individual in question was much more devoted to the interest of the THES than to the doubtful resuscitation of the Republican party in Italy.

Paris is in a complete calm; the late military excitement is quieting down; the danger which foreigners pretend to see in these grand military displays to the peace of the Empire is a mere illusion, since no impression is lasting on the minds of Frenchmen, and a military is their normal state; the people who came to town from their country residences, or from the watering places, have returned; the Court will not return till Winter, and we have no subject for discussion but the very unsatisfactory one of the Congress of Zurich.

MALAKOFF.

THE GENERAL AMNESTY—ITS EXTENT.

From the Brussels Nord.

The decree of amnesty applies to the persons condemned for the invasion of the Constituent Assembly on the 15th May, 1848, and releases BLANQUI, who is detained in Corsica, and allows RASPAIL, LOUIS BLANC, ALBERAS, and others to return; HUBNER, another of the condemned in that affair, was pardoned long ago, and obtained the grant of a railway in the Doubs. There are still in confinement a certain number of the persons who were transported after the insurrection of June, 1848; and they will profit by the decree. The amnesty opens the gates of France to MM. FELIX PYAT, RIBEYROLLES, and others who were condemned for the insurrection of June, 1849. M. GUINARD, Colonel of the Artillery of the National Guard, who was condemned for participation in the same affair, has already been pardoned, and even reinstated. The decrees issued after the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December, 1851, applied to three categories of persons: 1. Those who took part in the insurrection against LOUIS NAPOLEON, President of the Republic, and who were ordered to be transported to French Guiana—namely, the representatives Marc Dufraisse, Greppo, Miot, Madier, and Richardet. Of these, Miot is in Algeria, Dufraisse is at Zurich, and I know not what has become of the other three. 2. The representatives of the Legislative Assembly who were expelled for an indefinite period from France, Algeria, and the Colonies—namely, Victor Hugo, Schœlcher, De Flotte, Esquiros, Charras, and fifty-nine others. 3. The representatives expelled temporarily—namely, MM. Duvergier de Hauranne, Creton, Gen. de Lamoricière, Gen. Changarnier, Baze, Gen. Lefo, Gen. Bedeau, Thiers, Chambolle, Charles de Rémusat, Jules de Lasteyrie, Emile de Girardin, Gen. Laidet, Pascal Duprat, Edgar Quinet, Anthony Thouret, V. Chaffour, and Versigny. Of the second category of representatives, four—Joigneux, Theodore Bac, Dupont (de Bussac,) and Mathieu (de la Drome,) have already been authorized to return to France; and of the third, the only ones who remain in exile are Generals Changarnier and Bedeau, and MM. Pascal Duprat, E. Quinet, and Versigny. M. Pierre Lerons, who has never been compromised in any degree of expulsion, lives at Jersey with his numerous family, and has always been free to return to France. The decree applies to condemnations for offences of the Press, and consequently to Proudhon; also all the persons who were arrested after the attempted assassination of the Emperor on the 14th of January, 1858.

A SECOND AND MORE SENSIBLE LETTER FROM LOUIS BLANC.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I have received communications from some of my countrymen, who, finding themselves in a most painful position, and being anxiously recalled home to their families, desire to know, in order to remove all doubts from their minds, whether, in my opinion, persons situated as they are would do better not to take advantage of the amnesty. I need not point out to you the importance of the matter, both to the persons alluded to and others who may be similarly circumstanced; and this makes me hope that my answer will be published in your columns.

That the amnesty should be welcomed with hearty and unqualified satisfaction, as far as it extends to the unfortunate men who are to be rescued from their places of deportation and from their dungeons—that is, from a living death—is a matter of course. Who could think without emotion of so many mothers, wives and children, whose hearts overflowed with joy at the unexpected news? But the amnesty may also be fairly hailed as a blessing by any among the exiles whom their forlorn position in a foreign country and family ties of a more exigent character justify in returning to their native land. For, the solution of the problem is not one which depends upon the requirements of party consistency, but which rests on individual responsibility. Persons placed in different circumstances can hardly be expected to view a question of this kind in exactly the same light. Now, the amnesty being unconditional, no sort of stain whatever attaches to the act of availing oneself of it; more especially if it be for the purposes of fulfilling domestic duties and less imperious and sacred than these arising from political convictions.

No man, therefore, conscientiously influenced by such considerations, is conscious to blame for seizing the opportunity, though reluctant to receive the boon.

On the other hand, there are those who, without being in the slightest degree actuated by the silly desire of setting up as martyrs, feel bound to subordinate all personal considerations to what they conceive to be a public duty consequent upon their position. If there be to these persons regret and abstract motives for believing that their return, besides being useless, would be a real evil either to their cause or to their country, they are, it seems to me, perfectly justified in remaining where they can speak out their minds and enjoy the ennobling privileges of the law. To serve France in France would be for me absolutely impossible; to serve her abroad is the only chance we have left—at least, so long as the policy of the Empire remains unchanged.

I have already acknowledged—which I am sorry to say has been wilfully ignored by some of my calumniators—that Louis BONAPARTE could hardly have done more for us in the present conjuncture than he has. But the amnesty is not the payment of the debt he owes to France, and in this payment lies the only means of imparting to the amnesty the character of a sincere and truly national act. Let the most odious practice be abolished which confounds personal liberty on mere suspicion, and is, in fact, worse than the famous *Loi des suspects* enacted in the most violent days of the French revolution; and let the principle be laid down that no person shall henceforth be dealt with as a criminal who has not been previously convicted by a jury of his countrymen—let the Press be ungagged by the withdrawal of the crushing system of warnings, which is meant to annul the jury and to make the whole of a man's property responsible for a single word—let a fairly elected representative body speak openly before the country, and no check be put on the publicity of their deliberations—let, in fine, all those rights be restored to France which constitute civil and political liberty, and make a calm, regulated opposition possible, then the amnesty will be a clear and appreciable measure. Till this be done it remains open to the suspicion of insincerity, and may be taken as an indication rather of weakness than of strength. Whenever all this shall be done, then—and I urge the the point in order to prevent future misapprehensions—it may become not only the desire, but the duty of those now compelled to be in a state of self-imposed exile to return to their country, not, indeed, to force their particular views upon an unwilling majority, but to have them tested by peaceful discussion, and either received or rejected on their own merits.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LOUIS BLANC.

VICTOR HUGO'S PROTEST.

M. VICTOR HUGO has issued the following declaration:

No one will heed me when I give, so far as it concerns myself, a moment's attention to the thing called amnesty.

In the position that France finds herself, absolute, inflexible, eternal protestation is my duty.

Faithful to the vow that I have made with my conscience, I will share to the end the banishment of liberty. When liberty has returned I will return.

VICTOR HUGO.

HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, Guernsey, Aug. 18, 1859.

COMMENTS OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* of Vienna, in an article on the amnesty in France, says:

"NAPOLEON will not gain among the amnestied any notable number of new partisans and friends; but this act gives him an important victory over his adversaries, for it proves that he does not fear them. Confidence in itself and in its force forms the most powerful support of any Government, and it is more efficacious when accompanied by noble generosity. NAPOLEON, when he proves that he knows his strength by opening the gates of the country to his declared adversaries—when in his joy he is disposed to diminish as much as he can the misfortunes of those who suffer—does more to secure his throne than he could do by the most severe laws of public safety; and if the grant of liberty to irritated adversaries, whom probably nothing can conciliate, requires him to display great personal courage, that will glorify the Imperial throne in the eyes of the French more than a hundred battles won by Marshals."

A great number of the German journals speak in highly approving terms of the amnesty. The *Presse* of Vienna forms an exception, declaring it considers that the amnesty has not the political bearing which is attributed to it. That journal is certainly quite in error in its allegation that the amnesty only applies to those who have been condemned since the 14th of January, 1858.

THE FRENCH ARMY—ITS INFLUENCE IN THE NAPOLEONIC SCHEME.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The great honor paid to the army lately is not of a nature to be attended with any danger to the State, from the men conceiving too high an opinion of their own importance. The troops are well aware that the attention of which they have been the object is a tribute paid to their obedience as much as to their strength. Those who imagine that the army in France is paramount make a singular mistake. It is with the greatest discretion that it has been again raised to the rank which belongs to it, and from which painful events had caused it to descend; and it is with the greatest reserve that it postpones in the regular and normal development of our influence and of our destinies. The misfortune of France, since the commencement of the present century, has been not to be able to maintain in a just equilibrium the two elements of her strength—the civil and the military. She has always gone from one extreme to the other, disdaining or even proscribing, according to circumstances, at one time the robe, and at another the sword. There have been at some years' interval violent reactions, and if an account were taken of all the acts of intolerance which have been successively committed in the name of the two principals, the balance would not perhaps be on the side which is generally supposed. That time is past. The glory of the present reign is precisely that of having put an end to the antagonism of our two great national forces, and to make them both serve in a just proportion to the glory and grandeur of France. This is what is admirably understood by the popular instinct; and when the crowd rushes to hail those heroic battalions which in the name of France have unreservedly shed their blood, it is not merely a sentiment of warlike admiration which impels them, but they rather yield to a movement of gratitude.

THE PRELIMINARIES OF THE DISARMAMENT.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following announcement, which is evidently intended to be considered as semi-official:

"The measures prescribed by order of the Emperor, and in virtue of which a great number of soldiers are to be sent to their homes, are, we are assured, to be executed soon, that is immediately after the arrival of the corps of the army of Italy at their respective garrisons. According to the plan now in preparation the measures in question will first commence with the immediate discharge, and by anticipation, of the men of the class of 1859, whose period of service expires on the 31st of December next. The definitive discharge of this class will be followed soon after by that of a part of the class of 1853, who entered the service in the beginning of 1854, and whose contingent has been, as is known, carried extraordinarily to 140,000 men by reason of the war in the Crimea. Then will come the departure of the soldiers of the different classes, to which renewable leave of absence will be granted on the ground of their being the supporters of their families, which they are to prove by the production of the authentic documents required in such circumstances, showing the necessity of their presence in their homes. The definitive or temporary discharge of the men who, in consequence of the peace, are also to quit the ranks, will be considerable, and the result will be important savings in the Budget, and great advantage to agriculture and industry."

THE STATE AND FATE OF ITALY.

The Zurich Conference—The Project of a Confederation—The Position of Affairs in the Central States—The Condition of the Papal Territories.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

Correspondence of the Brussels Nord.

ZURICH, Thursday, Aug. 18.

Since the arrival of the French, Austrian, and Sardinian representatives, there has only been one real sitting or conference, that on the 8th. At that meeting the respective powers were exchanged, and the armistice prolonged indefinitely, that is to say, until the definitive treaty of peace shall have been signed, and the ratifications duly exchanged. Since that day, there have been only conversations, on the one hand between Count AR COLLOREDO and Baron DE BOURQUENEY, and on the other between the latter and the Chevalier D'HORMENDEN. This mode of proceeding arises from two causes. One is, that Austria still contends that she ought not to treat on questions relative to Lombardy, which has been detached from her Empire, except with the French Plenipotentiary, since it is to the Emperor of the French that the Emperor of Austria ceded that province. The other is, that it has been agreed not to hold another formal sitting until it is certain that a protocol can be drawn up. As the question of Lombardy has been the only one hitherto brought forward, no better mode of coming to an understanding could have been adopted, and Austria, perhaps from exaggerated respect for superannuated prejudices, or from a principle of etiquette, would not accept any other. No disinclination nor difficulties have, therefore, arisen. Yesterday the Chevalier D'HORMENDEN and Baron DE BOURQUENEY had a conversation on other regulations to be made relative to Lombardy. The difficulties to arrange, particularly those of the Danube and of Lombard navigation, relating to Venetia, are the subject in Lombardy, not to be passed over in silence by the Plenipotentiaries. The navigation of one province to another admits neither of a custom-house nor another jurisdiction, particularly when it is a question of a river like that of Mantua, for instance, which, in Austria while almost all the inhabitants of the other provinces of the consolidation were under the dominion of Austria. Such are the questions which have occupied the attention of the diplomatists since their arrival at Zurich. As to the question of the Duchies, of the Italian Confederation, etc., they have not yet been considered upon.

From another Correspondent.

ZURICH, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

You are aware how serious the questions are which the Plenipotentiaries assembled here have to arrange

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The following indictments were yesterday impaneled and sworn as the Grand Inquest for the September term:

Courtlandt Bleecker, Foreman.
Stephen Brasher, James Brush,
Richard Hardcastle, John A. Graham, John A. Dutcher,
Henry Hardcastle, Isaac Bell, John Gilbert,
Henry Hall, John A. Kenyon, Lemuel Moore,
Henry Kip, Abraham Lawrence, Cadwallader Morris,
Jacob Lorillard, Robert Lenox, Peter Quackenbush.

The Judge's charge was brief, and referred only to the points prescribed by the statute. The Grand Jury retired, Recorder O'Reilly, who in the August term, a quarter of a century ago, was the youngest member of the bar, presiding.

The usual consequences follow. The criminal calendar is cleared up, the parties released from interest, and the prisoners committed to the penitentiary or the jail. The latter is crowded with applicants for the benefit of the statute. The security required in all cases is merely nominal, and in many instances the prisoner is discharged on his own recognizance. Ex-Judge Edmonds opposed the motion, and after question Ex-Judge Dean ordered and directed the Clerk to enter the order. Ex-Judge Edmonds opposed the motion, and after question Ex-Judge Dean ordered and directed the Clerk to enter the order. Ex-Judge Edmonds opposed the motion, and after question Ex-Judge Dean ordered and directed the Clerk to enter the order.

Ex-Judge Dean then ordered to read an affidavit of Alvan Sconce, in which he averred that J. Tyler Smith, Esq., had been arrested on a charge of perjury. The affidavit was only sworn to by the plaintiff in the action, and the defendant was not present. It is also stated that Tomlinson was only sworn to by the plaintiff has the legal title to the premises. It is also stated that Tomlinson was only sworn to by the plaintiff in the action, and that the plaintiff and defendant were partners, in connection with the defendant, and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Mr. Forrest as Othello.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Opera.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Comedies.

BOWERY THEATRE—Mr. Forrest as Virginius—The Four Loves.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Orange Girl of Venice—The Four Loves.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Various Performances.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Russian Scenes and Marionette Opera.

MOZART HALL—Wagner's Operas.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Entertainment by Wood's Minstrels.

BUNNELL'S GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

Mails Closed at the Post-Office.

For—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....[illegible] P. M.
For—Harlem and West Farms.....[illegible] P. M.
For—Western Mail and Erie Railroad.....[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
For—South and Southwestern Mail.....[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
For—Fall River, by Railroad.....[illegible] A. M.
For—Fall River, by Steamer.....[illegible] P. M.
For—Boston.....[illegible] P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 10 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 5 P. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The Norwegian mails by the steamship *Ariel*, leaves for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, Sept. 10, at 12½ P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers other than Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, will assemble at Syracuse to-day. That city was full last night of delegates and others interested in the result of the deliberations. As near as could be ascertained, it appeared to be the generally received opinion that the friends of the Canals will have pretty much their own way in the formation of the ticket. There seems to be a disposition to present the strongest possible names for the suffrages of the people at almost any sacrifice, and it is believed that two or three Americans will be included. Quite a liberal representation of that party is present as outsiders, ready to suggest the names which would be most acceptable to the party in case such a policy should prevail. A list of the most prominent men spoken of last night in connection with the offices to be filled will be found embraced in the dispatch of our Special Correspondent.

The United States mail steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the *North Briton* at Quebec; but our correspondence and extracts from foreign journals will be found of special interest. A résumé of the striking features in the Smethurst poisoning case—one of the most remarkable of its kind—is given in our London letter; and it would seem to be the public desire that the prisoner should not be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, on the strength of the circumstantial evidence upon which alone he was convicted. We learn, from the same authority, that a decided difference exists between leading members of the English Cabinet on the Reform question, but whether that difference will lead to a reconstruction of the Ministry is an event that time alone can show. Our Paris Correspondent gives us important details of the late amnesty and its effects. Victor Hugo has written a letter, in which he distinctly refuses to accept the offered grace. The report of a duel having taken place between Marshals Canrobert and Niel proves to have been unfounded, though there was an actual misunderstanding between the two military chiefs. Hostilities were most likely prevented by Imperial interference and influence. Our Paris Correspondent adds to the usual amount of political intelligence a variety of miscellaneous and entertaining news.

Our correspondence from the Pacific this morning furnishes full particulars of the recent seizure of the island of San Juan by Gen. Harney, previously reported in our telegrams. Capt. Pickett, the American officer in command of the detachment stationed on the island, issued a general order, July 27, establishing a military post, requiring the inhabitants to report to the officer in command in case of any incursions of the Indians, and declaring the laws of the United States in force, to the exclusion of all others. *Gov. Douglas immediately* issued a protest against the occupation of the island by the United States forces, declaring its sole dominion the property of Great Britain; and on the 2d August sent a special message to the Colonial Legislature, stating the circumstances of the seizure, calling upon the Assembly to take action, and announcing that a naval force would be immediately dispatched to the Island to "protect the lives and property of British citizens." We have no confirmation, as yet, of the reported collision between the British and American troops. The disputed island lies northwesterly from the entrance to Puget Sound, and the main-land of Washington Territory in the vicinity of Port Townsend, the Strait of Fuca being between.

A dispatch from Washington denies the truth of the report from Vera Cruz, received by way of Mazatlan, to the effect that Mr. McLane had presented an ultimatum to the Juarez Government. The preliminary points of the treaty, it is asserted, are known to be satisfactory to both Governments. They have been already given in the Times. Mr. McLane's return to this country on a temporary leave of absence gives plausibility to this denial.

The election of State officers took place in Vermont yesterday, and resulted, of course, in the success of the Republican ticket. Hiram Hall, the present incumbent of the Gubernatorial chair, was reelected over John G. Saxe, Esq., the Democratic candidate, by about the same majority as that by which he was elected over Kenyon last year. There is a Republican gain in the Legislature.

Senator Douglas, on his way to Columbus, Ohio, where he is to address the Democracy on the pressing political issues of the day, is received with demonstrations of admiration and respect. He reached Pittsburgh on Monday night, and left there last night, after addressing an immense concourse in front of the St. Charles Hotel. Great numbers visited him yesterday.

There was no foundation for the rumor that the ships of the New-York and Hamburg line of steamers were to be withdrawn. So far from that being the case, we learn from the agents of the steamers, that they will make two additional trips during the Winter, on the 1st of January and the 1st of February, beyond their customary Winter voyages.

A Convention of Dentists was held yesterday in the Cooper Institute, the object being the formation of a State Dental Society. In this the Convention succeeded. A constitution, drafted by Dr. Bogardus, of Utica, was submitted, and, in all its essential features, adopted. The Association adjourned at a late hour last evening, after having transacted all the business for which it had met. Dr. Westcott, of Syracuse, was elected President.

Inquests were held yesterday by Coroner Jackman upon the remains of three other victims of the boiler explosion in Goerck-street. The names of deceased were John Stewart, Edmund D. Fetrie and Edward Roach—the former having died on Sunday night, Fetrie on Monday, and Roach yesterday. Most of the evidence did not vary materially from that given in the case of Benjamin, published on Monday. Mr. Stewart, however, the father of one of the deceased, contradicted some of the statements made by the engineer, and swore his son was incompetent.

Fruitless Search.

The search for the body of Mr. Wm. Wilson, who was drowned on Saturday last, by the capsizing of a boat in the North River, was continued yesterday, but without success. The body will probably rise to the surface in a few days.

Assault and Robbery.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, Mr. Wm. Wilson, residing at No. 19 Cedar-street, was assaulted by two men, who struck him a violent blow on the head with a slung-shot, and robbed him of $30. The villains escaped.

Fatal Accident.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a man named Thomas Hughes, employed in the Novelty Iron Works, foot of Fifty-first-street, East River, fell from the fifth story of the building to the ground, and was killed instantly. He was about 30 years of age, and resided in Fifty-first-street, between First and Second avenues

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

BROKEN DOWN DEMAGOGUE made his "great effort" of the campaign at Sacramento on Tuesday evening last. A party of over 600 adherents chartered a steamboat for that especial occasion, and went up by the morning boat (100 miles distant) with music and banners. The speech was an utter failure, and so pronounced by the Douglas's best friends—a lamentable failure, both in matter, manner and English generally. He made not the least effort to discuss the principles involved in the canvass, but devoted his entire time to making rank, personal abuse of his colleague, Senator Gwin, and the Hon. M. S. Latham, the Administration candidate for Governor. And this is his consistent, unvaried course wherever he goes. I beg you to bear the fact in mind; and when, after the election is over, you find the Administration Senator triumphantly elected, don't charge that result to the evidence that California believes the Lecompton infidelity, and other frauds of the National Administration. If Mr. Broderick—the leader of the Anti-Administration—could but lay his hearer on the charge that the Administration sanctions, he power on earth could save the latter.

I send you recently Mr. LATHAM'S vindication of himself from the charge of having attempted to bribe the Supreme Court. The only witness who pretended to speak intelligently from personal knowledge in regard to the charge was J. R. HAMM, ex-Clerk of the Supreme Court, through whom it was alleged that the bribery was attempted. Mr. HAMM, you will remember, published an affidavit emphatically denying the allegations of Mr. LATHAM'S associates. But the latter were determined not to be silenced or outwitted; so they turned upon their own witness, Mr. HAMM, and charged that his affidavit was adroitly drawing so as really not to cover the point involved. That gentleman has now swept away the last point of evasion in a public letter, in which he says:

"I have to reiterate, most explicitly, that Mr. LATHAM never did approach me, directly or indirectly in my official capacity, or as a man, in any way improperly, with regard to the Supreme Court or any of its decisions.

"The only source, so far as I know, or believe, of the charge against him, being the fact that, to prevent the issue of property in litigation by the clandestine selling of the steamship *Undenwriter*, thereby defrauding public citizens, as claimed by him, he requested me to hand the record to the Judges and have them decide the case before it passed out, and to send him, in the event of his being in San Francisco, the earliest information of the decision of the Court, after it had been filed in my office. For my trouble in communicating this information he desired to remunerate me, my claim being mentioned. Similar requests were made to me by many of the most prominent practioners in the Supreme Court, while I was Clerk of the said Court, and their requests were always cheerfully complied with, and have never been regarded as improper."

It was upon this slender basis that Judge MURRAY, in his charge to LATHAM, attempted to base his charge of bribery, which he was compelled to abandon at the time when forced to make an investigation:

ANSON BURLINGAME, Republican candidate for Governor, turns out to have been made of sterner stuff than some had supposed him. It is very evident that when he was nominated certain tricky and corrupt political managers who took part in the Convention, supposed they had in their hands a man whom they could pull down from the ticket any moment; and their purpose was to do this at the right time and sell out the Republican vote to the Broderick party. Mr. BURLINGAME, I understand, refuses to be sold; and in a recent letter says:

"No consideration shall swerve me from a faithful, conscientious support of the Republican Party, so long as it is my party and the exponent of my principles. I believe its good doctrine a full Republican ticket in the field, and a Republican organization."

This sort of talk has very much disappointed Mr. BROADERICK and some of his traitorous allies in the Republican ranks.

The recent accounts from the Atlantic side of the Continent, to the effect that MAXIMO, with the assent of our Government, is about to draw 3,000 volunteers from the United States to "restore peace and order in Mexico, and to constitute the standing army of that country," have been read here with much interest. We think we see in this movement an imitation of the American Protectorate of MEXICO. The simplest method probably of bringing about that result to be desired result, is by peacefully throwing into the country a large body of American volunteers by arrangement with the Mexican authorities themselves. These men, under the judicious control of capable officers, would acquire popularity with the natives, overcome their prejudices against foreign soldiery by personal association, and command the general confidence and support by means of the prosperity which would speedily flow in upon the country when once its Government should be made stable by aid of American arms. This accomplished, the road to the Protectorate, to be arranged by treaty, would be comparatively easy—the same troops remaining in the country, maintaining its garrisons, and upholding the Government of the Protectorate. Such a treaty as is here suggested would, of course, contain stipulations for the payment of the expenses of the Protectorate by Mexican revenue; and, on the part of the United States, stability, good government, and the integrity of the Mexican Empire, would be guaranteed.

The Sunday *Bulletin*, of this City, commenting upon this subject, in which California has a deep and personal interest, says:

"Chimerical as this project may seem at first glance, its difficulties lessen upon examination. When we remember the popularity of our conquering army in Mexico, at the close of the war, it is easy to anticipate at least equal favor for the American volunteers, who go there now at the request of the Liberal Government, to aid in the establishment of order in that distracted and revolution-torn Republic. To found a Protectorate upon the country, by war, would be a serious undertaking; but, for Mexico to accept it as the peaceful and desired alternative of dissolution, would be no wise a course, and no premotive of every industrial, social and commercial interest, first, if the prejudice against the presence of North American troops is once removed, it ought to be comparatively easy of accomplishment. The present revenues of Mexico, protected as they would be by the Protectorate Government, would amply suffice to pay all its expenses, secure the interest on a good portion of the Mexican Bonds held in Europe, or provide a sinking fund for liquidating the principal of the debt. Besides, stable government, the first condition of labor and capital, which it would surely stimulate, would speedily develope the unexpressed mineral wealth of the country, and thus greatly enhance its revenues. Twenty years of the American Protectorate would elevate our neighbor to the position of a rich and powerful State, fit for incorporation into the American Union, if then desired, or fully able to stand alone and capable (as now it is not) of fulfilling all its obligations towards other members of the family of nations."

We were favored with one of Mother Earth's "great shakes" on Wednesday evening last. The earthquake occurred a little before 10 o'clock, and was conveniently divided into four distinct shocks, all occurring within a few minutes of each other. The last shock was heavy enough to rattle the crockery and windows, but not to create any alarm. The oscillations seemed to be from southwest to northeast.

In one of my recent letters I referred to the mysterious disappearance of Miss HANNAH MAY, of Marysville, who was subsequently discovered by her friends, traveling around the country in company with a man who came out to be W. F. WILKINS, District-Attorney of Baxter County, and a Democratic candidate for the State Legislature. The statement is that Miss MAY confessed to her father that she had been betrayed by WILKINS. Judge MAY, who is a very respectable gentleman, learning that WILKINS would make a political speech at Wilson's Ferry on the night of the 6th instant, proceeded there, armed, with the intention of killing the libertine immediately after he should get ready to quit his work. But WILKINS and he should never live within the limits of the same State! Among the deaths in this city during the past week is that of Capt. EDWARD GARDNER, a native of Hartford, Ct., but for several years a resident of San Francisco, and commander of the steamer *Sam Ward*. His disease was erysipelas. Capt. G. will be remembered by a host of Californians among you, and his loss will be received with many a tearful regret, for all who knew him were his friends.

Capt. CHARLES SAUNDERS, of the schooner Queen of the Bay, fell down on Commercial street on Tuesday evening about 9 o'clock, and died a short time after. The deceased was a native of Nantucket, about 36 years of age, and leaves a wife and family in his native place.

CARL BAUMANN, a beautiful little boy about two years of age, badly burned at a fire on Clay-street, on Monday evening, has since died. His mother, who was very seriously, and perhaps also fatally burned, remains in a very critical condition.

ANDREW H. JENKINS, who resided seven miles from Auburn, on the Marysville Hill Road, died on 6th August from the effect of injuries received on the 4th. On the former day, he started from home upon a horse, broke runaway, and, in endeavoring to check the animal's speed, a short distance from his residence, his foot and head were dreadfully bruised, and it is supposed that he was thrown from the animal, and

OREGON.

Our Portland dates are to the 9th of August. The official returns of the Congressional election have been published. They give the seat to ROGER (Democrat) by only 16 majority! It is not probable that Mr. LOGAN will contest the seat, unless the House of Representatives should be decidedly Republican, as the expense of such a contest would be heavy.

[Ex-Senator DELAZON SMITH is about to start a new Democratic paper, to be called the Oregon *Democrat*, which is to be devoted to the welfare of the ex-Senator and his claims on the people of Oregon for a re-election in 1860 to a seat in the U. S. Senate, and at the same time to oppose the Oregon *Statesman*, and Mr. BUSH, the editor, who, it is conceived, carries too many guns for the Hon. Senator.

The Dalles *Journal* has news from Lieut. MULLAN'S camp to 30th July, at which time he was at the crossing of St. Joseph's river. [This is the expedition engaged in constructing the overland Fort Benton wagon road.] A strong bridge had been built over the outlet of Pond Lake; thence the road leads up the left bank of the St. Joseph's river. Much of the work is now heavy, and the progress consequently is slow. The Coeur d'Alene Indians had been to visit Lieut. MULLAN in numbers, but profess friendship; their movements were, nevertheless, watched with unceasing vigilance. The Palouse Indians, however, had destroyed all the mile posts, from the 90 mile post back to Snake river, and had burned the grass at all the available camping grounds. This evinced a hostile spirit, and might lead to the destruction of the bridges and other substantial work of the expedition, after Lieut. MULLAN had passed on. The Upper Nez Perces were said to be disposed, if not indeed resolved, to attack Lieut. MULLAN.

The Indians, says the Portland *Advertiser*, have destroyed all the mile-posts set by MULLAN along his road, from Snake river to post No. 98. This is strong evidence of their hostility to the road. Father DE SMET wrote a letter at Mission St. Ignatius in the Bitter Root valley, on 20th July. He reports the Indians peaceably disposed in that section, and says that the Black Feet are very friendly. He was to start forward for Fort Benton and St. Louis forthwith.

Lieut. BOUTWELL had just returned from camp on Crooked River, where he left Capt. WALLEN and his party of troops. He reports the road excellent from that point to the Columbia River, which is between John Day's and Deschutes Rivers. Capt. WALLEN is now en route to Utah, by way of what is termed "Meek's Cut Off." No doubt exists in the mind of the Lieutenant that a good wagon road will soon be opened from Crooked River to the Columbia.—*Portland Times.*

On 7th of July last a son was born to R. and LOUISA WIMER, of Polk County, Oregon, and on the 10th—three days later—a daughter was born to the same parties—the last dead. The son is alive, and with the mother, is doing as well as could be expected.

On the 13th July, at Umatilla, W. T., CHARLES H. GRANDMAN came to his death by the accidental discharge of a shot-gun in his own hands. The charge passed through the left groin, inflicting a mortal wound, which he survived only a few minutes. The deceased was a native of Brooklyn, New-York, about 31 years of age, and had some friends in California.

The Steilacoom *Herald* estimates the majority for Ex-Governor STEVENS, as Delegate to Congress of Washington Territory, at about 700.

It is proposed to start a new paper at Olympia—politics, Anti-Democratic.

FRASER'S RIVER.

I have already given you, in a separate letter, the principal news of interest in the North—that relating to the San Juan affair. There is nothing else of interest except the following. The *Gazette*, of the 6th August, says:

"Intelligence from the mining region of British Columbia is more cheering than it has been for several months previously, and is likely to continue so as the river recedes. From the present time, until cold weather sets in, any one accustomed to mining labor can make from $5 to $6 a day on the Lower and Middle Fraser, and many are returning to British Columbia from Oregon and Washington, whither they had repaired on the rising of the river, some time since. We make this statement with the simple purpose of setting our present condition fairly before the mining population of California. As proof of this position, we may state that our arrivals of passengers from British Columbia are now small, and quite a brisk trade in staples for miners' consumption is being carried on.

The miners at McDonald's Bar, near Fort Alexander, are represented, in the Victoria *Colonist*, to be making $15 or $20 a day. Above and below the Cañon the miners are doing well."

Tammany Hall Primary Elections.

The elections for delegates to District Conventions, which are to choose delegates to the Democratic State Meeting, took place throughout the City last evening. The balloting was in some places lively, though order universally prevailed. There was but little opposition to the tickets elected. The following is a list of the delegates:

FIRST WARD.

First District Convention—Patrick Maguire, John Haley, C. Doran, Dennis Marmion, Michael Coady.

SECOND WARD.

First District—A. Chancellor, Albert Williams, James Watson, John C. Scherff, J. F. Williams, Patrick McMahon, A. Hesting, Walter Joyce, James Sullivan.

THIRD WARD.

First District—E. Burke, Enoch Smith, James English, Barnet Cole, John Hurley, A. P. Heath, E. Shafer, M. Heggerty.

Third District—J. C. Tucker.

FOURTH WARD.

First District—William N. Brown, John Sullivan, James Langdon.

Second District—Thomas Coman, Patrick Coyle, Thos. Brown, James Casey, John Kearney, Michael Kearin.

FIFTH WARD.

Third District—W. B. Howenstine, Wm. Bangen, J. H. Sherwood, R. C. McIntyre, James Lawrence, C. Banta, J. T. Henry, J. Howenstine, Wm. L. Herbert.

SIXTH WARD.

First District—William P. Powers.

Second District—Walter Roche, Lawrence Clancy, Thomas Ryan, Owen Keany, James McCullogh, John Lord.

Fourth District—James E. Kerrigan, John Murphy.

SEVENTH WARD.

Eighth District—C. Hartnedy, Henry Close, Rich. Simmons, James Innes, John Casliear.

Fourth District—James McMahon, Thomas Mack, Pat. Keenan, Michael Shandley.

NINTH WARD.

Third District—Peter Crawford, Michael Lorton, John Murphy, Pat. Shavlin.

Fifth District—John Willdey, Joseph Woodworth, Aden Doty, Jos. Murphy, O. P. Sherwood.

TENTH WARD.

Fifth District—Wm. Spaulding, John Mack, John Lynch, H. P. Demerest.

Seventh District—John Houghtalin, John Donahoe, John Sharkey, James Downing, James Leavey.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Fourth District—J. M. March, John Nugent, William Charlock, Wm. McCaffi, Henry Harrington.

Sixth District—Daniel Sloat, D. H. Willis, D. H. Hunt, John Slowey.

TWELFTH WARD.

Twelfth District—A. Smith, Mayland Clark, John O'Neil, A. H. Rollins, Peter Bowers, John Reilly, Jacob Rodtke.

Eighth District—Henry Wooley, Francis Clark.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

In this Ward (Seventeenth District) James McHoes was elected delegate to the State Convention, with William Harris as substitute.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Eighth District—Wm. Grudly, Pat. H. Collins, T. B. Taylor, John J. Hawkins, James H. Lynch, Chas. Deane.

Sixth District—A. Freundlich, Wm. B. McManus.

Fourth District—Hugh A. O'Reilly.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Fifth District—John A. Ryer, John Wheeler, D. W. Morris.

Seventh District—Peter Duffy, Archibald Wilson, J. Rumsley, Rich. Murphy.

Tenth District—James J. Gumbleton, Chas. Hamilton.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Sixth District—Pat. Harrigan, Jr. John J. Desmond.

Tenth District—G. H. Ross, Philip Reilly, F. Crysmer, Chas. G. Cornell, Wm. Grennell.

Twelfth District—Valentine Lentz, Wm. Murphy.

In the wards omitted in the above list, (each one being an Assembly District,) the following delegates and alternates were elected to the State Convention:

[illegible] Stephens, Delegate; Peter Rogers, Alternate.

Fifteenth District—John L. Hennessy, Delegate; Peter Cassidy, Alternate.

Sixteenth District—Thomas Fitzpatrick, Delegate; Richard Murphy, Alternate.

Seventeenth District—Ed. Cooper, delegate; Richard McCabe, Alternate.

Twenty-first District—Andrew Fennell, delegate; Bernard McCabe, Alternate.

Twenty-second District—Bryan McCahill, delegate; Daniel McCarthy, Alternate.

DEATH OF Rev. Dr. HOWLAND.—The Newark Mercury of yesterday says: "Rev. Henry A. Rowland, D. D., pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church in this city, died at Boston September 4. Dr. ROWLAND was born at Windsor, Conn., in 1804, and was, at his death, 55 years of age. He graduated at Yale College, and for seven years after his ordination to the work of the ministry, he acted as an agent to the American Bible Society. His first settlement as a pastor was in 1832, at Fayetteville, North Carolina. From there he was called to the Pearl-street Church in New-York, and was thence called to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, where he was settled for ten years, greatly beloved by all who knew him. From Honesdale he was called to Park Church in this City, four years since. He was greatly beloved by the people of his charge, to whom he stood more in the relation of a parent than in any endearing connection. Dr. ROWLAND'S father—the Rev. Henry Rowland—was a clergyman in Windsor, Conn. He had three brothers, one of whom, a clergyman of distinction in Ohio, died four years since. Another of his brothers was a lawyer in New-York, now dead, and the third is a merchant in California, now living. He had two sisters, one of whom is living, remaining with him during his last illness."

Singer's Sewing Machines.

Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more elaborate the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $60 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines. REDUCED IN PRICE. BUT NOT IN SIZE.

Now selling for $50. $55. Office No. 495 Broadway.

N. B.—Parties wishing to purchase, and not having the "full amount," arrangements will be made by applying at the office.

CAUTION.—No CONNEXION with any other establishment.

Grover & Baker's New Cloak Maker and Quilter.

None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 495 Broadway. Price $65.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,000. No. 26 Platt-st.

Marvellis Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all Druggists.

BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 26 Maiden-lane.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.

Temporarily at No 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 193 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

To Advertisers.

Those who wish to avail themselves of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE as a medium for advertising, will please send in their advertisements for next week's issue as early as convenient. The space devoted to advertisements is already occupied for the issue of this week. Price $1 per line each insertion. Address

HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 121 Broadway,
Corner of Day-st., New-York.

Hill, Indestructible Cutter of Hair and Whiskers in every imaginable style to suit the various countenances, and executed in a manner to render it to be not only a comfort but an ornament of man. No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

HILL'S Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cents a box. natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Leary & Co.

Introduce this day
The Autumn fashion for Gentleman's Hats,
and would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement known in hats and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Grate Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For PRESERVING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, COLLINS & CO., No. 6 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barthalf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family Machines—Prices reduced from $60 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co.,
No. 494 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 417 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

New Sewing Machines,
$5, $6, $8, $10, $15, $20,
$30, $50, $60, $65, $75,
$85 and $100.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.
ALL KINDS.
WARRANTED.
AGENTS WANTED.

No Man Should Select a Pursuit Until he learns for what nature has best adapted him. Phrenological examinations daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, with charts and full written descriptions of character.

Dress Boots, Promenade Boots.—Before purchasing call and examine the best stock of Boots and Shoes in the City. LORIS BROOKS & SON, No 126 Fulton-st., west of Broadway. Established 1815.

Hilf Demand is the Measure of Superiority; WHITE'S Fall Styles of Hats for Y. G's and gentlemen, excel all others in the market.
WHITE,
No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 154 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids. Private, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Fisbie & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—We guard to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—From $50.00 to $60. No. 369 Broadway.

Genin's Fall Style Hat.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HERSMAN—ALLISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, in the new Brick Church, 8th-av., by the Rev. Dr. Spring, Mr. GEORGE HERSMAN to Miss JENNIE A. ALLISON, all of this City.

THOMPSON—FATTEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, by the Rev. Edwin P. Hatfield, Mr. BENJAMIN THOMPSON to Miss JANE E., daughter of John Taylor, Esq., all of this City.

FATTEN—BUGGLES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at the Sands-st. M. E. Church, by the Pastor, the Rev. J. S. Bigelow, Mr. EDWARD S. FATTEN, of this City, to Miss JULIA E., daughter of the late Rev. Nathaniel Buggles, formerly of Bridgeport, Conn.

DIED.

LYON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, EMMA, only child of Robert S. and Caroline A. Lyon, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 24 East 11th-st., without further invitation.

WILLETT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, Mrs. MARY WILLETT, relict of Hendrick Willett, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the 80th year of her age.

Her remains will be conveyed to New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., where the funeral will take place, on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GARDNER.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday evening, at the residence of John C. Green, Gaenes GARDNER, of this City, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons and sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church in Union Hy.-place, corner of 16th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

COACHTOWER.—At Hoboken, on Monday evening, Sept. 5, HENRY HOYT, wife of James W. Coachtower.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Second Presbyterian Church, Bank-pl., on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Northern Railroad cars leave Jersey City at 12 M. for Nyack, the steamboat junction, where a coach connects with the boat.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH
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WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
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Extra Class, No. 671. Sept. 6, 1859.
10, 31, 15, 48, 14, 2, 53, 54, 26, 59, 1, 47, 51.

Class No. 672, Sept 6, 1859.
57, 14, 52, 13, 20, 9, 2, 30, 18, 3, 16, 33, 71.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 676, Extra, Sept. 6, 1859.
20, 69, 38, 72, 67, 9, 10, 44, 23, 3, 45, 66, 41.

Class No. 677, Sept. 6, 1859.
34, 10, 36, 54, 65, 42, 64, 72, 33, 70, 27, 55, 70.

Class No. 678, Extra, Sept. 6, 1859.
26, 37, 31, 2, 47, 58, 43, 71, 4, 29, 62, 46.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
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GOOD COOKING!!!
HARRISON'S PATENT KITCHENER
IS THE BEST
RANGE
IN THE MARKET.
IT WILL DO MORE WORK
WITH LESS FUEL
AND LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHER.
FAMILY SIZES FROM $25 TO $125.
HOTEL SIZES AS REQUIRED.

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ORILLUM'S NEW COMB FURNACE
IS VERY SIMPLE AND DURABLE,
HEATS A HOUSE AS WELL AS ANY,
WITH LESS FUEL
AND IS FREE FROM GAS.
THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND PUT UP IN ANY PART OF COUNTRY, BY
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$1,000 IF NOT TRUE.
KEESEVILLE LANDING, Mo., Aug. 29, 1859.

DR. TOBIAS:

I have sold your Liniment four years; it has given universal satisfaction. I have warranted every bottle and never had one returned. I have also used it in my family for rheumatism, sprains, headache, toothache and coughs, and am sure no family will be without it after once using it. One case I must name—a young man fell from the bow of a ship and badly sprained his shoulder and is jured his neck. A physician was called and treated his case three days without relief. I went to see him and induced him to try your Venetian Liniment. He used one bottle and the second day he came to my store. It surprised me and all who saw him to see how wonderful had been the effects of your Liniment. Many certificates of cures I could send you, but thinking that I could aid sufferers in letting them know the qualities of your medicine.

I am yours, truly,
SAMUEL B. JELLESON.

DEPOT, 56 CORTLANDT ST.
Sold by all the Druggists.
Price 25 and 50 cents.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, invite the attention of HOUSEKEEPERS
to an excellent assortment of plain, white and richly decorated
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, DESSERT, TEA AND BREAKFAST SETS,
PLAIN AND RICHLY CUT
TABLE GLASS,
SILVER PLATED
TEA SETS URNS, COVERED DISHES, CASTERS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.,
all of which they offer to buyers at a small advance from cost.

THE DYSPEPTIC, NERVOUS, WEAK
INVALID,
WITH DISEASES OF THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, URINARY ORGANS, AGUE, CHILLS, FEVER, &c.,
Are conscientiously assured that the tonic, alterative, antibilious and alterative qualities in Farquar's Medicated California Wine or Brandy would benefit them. 'Tis pure juice of the grape. As a general drink delicious. Quart bottles $1. At No. 10 Astor House. No. 417 and 262 Broadway, No. 183 Bowery, and HAYES, Brooklyn.

GOLD LOCKETS FOR DAGUERREOTYPES OR HAIR,
GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,
GOLD CHARMS FOR WATCH CHAINS,
GOLD BELT BUCKLES AND CUFF PINS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

JET EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS,
GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
HAIR EAR-RINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND STUDS,
GOLD AND JET CROSSES,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,
NO. 359 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED,
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.

These Safes are free from dampness; have been in use over seventeen years, and have never failed to preserve their contents.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 45 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 97 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

These engines we find are fast becoming "institutions" of our country. Their economy and safety now seem to be beyond all question. The Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad told a friend of ours a few days ago, that at one of the stations where it formerly cost them $60 to $70 per month to pump the water, they do it now with an "Ericsson's Caloric," at a cost not exceeding $3 per month.

The experience of running the Ericsson's Caloric Engine, used in printing the *Penny Press*, has been for six months but $15, while that of steam, with the necessary help for same time, would have cost upwards of $400. Such are facts.—*Cincinnati Daily Gazette.*

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane-st.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
See that you get the GENUINE, which has
LEA & PERRINS'
on the Labels and Bottles. All other kinds are worthless imitations and villainous compounds.

This unrivaled condiment is sold all over the world by respectable dealers in Sauces.

WHOLESALE AGENTS OF COUNTERPRINS,
Wholesale agents for the United States,
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 493 Broadway, New-York.
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DR. SCHLOSSER,
Member of the College of Surgeons, Paris,
SURGEON CHIROPODIST
to his Majesty,
THE KING OF BAVARIA
and many of the principal sovereigns and dignitaries of Europe
No. 74 8th-av.,
between 13th and 14th sts.

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Constantly on hand and for sale cheap a large assortment of Ancient and Modern Engravings, Scrap Prints, Lithographs, Etchings, Autographs, Books in every language and in every department of literature.
JOHN PYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st.

PAPER BAGS
FOR GROCERS
AND DRUGGISTS,
$1 and upwards per 1,000; cheaper than wrapping paper.
M. VAN SCHROOF, No. 171 West-st.

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WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
Is supplied to dealers at the Publisher's lowest rates, by
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Money to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware and all kinds of personal property. Apply to JOHN J. LEVY, No. 46 4th-av., near 9th-st. M. B.—Private entrance by ringing the bell-door bell.

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LUDLUM HALL, Nos. 4 and 6 Barclay-st.

ANTHONY'S ENTERTAINING VIEWS
Are the perfection of STEREOSCOPY.

NEW BOOKS!

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
THE STANDARD AUTHORITY IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
THE BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS.
THE BOOKS USED IN THE COLLEGES.
THE BOOKS USED IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS.
THE BOOKS USED IN THE ACADEMIES.
THE BOOKS USED IN THE FAMILIES.
THE BOOKS USED IN THE COUNTRY.
THE BOOKS USED IN THE CITY.
THE BOOKS USED EVERYWHERE.
What other work is there that is used everywhere?
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO GENTLEMEN, can be accommodated with BOARD in a private family, at No. 5 Bond-st.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO GENTLEMEN, can be accommodated with BOARD in a private family, at No. 5 Bond-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, in a pleasant location, between Bleecker and Houston-sts., and Broadway and the Bowery. Address, stating terms, &c., Box 1,000 Herald office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM WANTED, BY A gentleman and wife, with board, in a private family, in a pleasant location, between Bleecker and Houston-sts., and Broadway and the Bowery. Address, stating terms, &c., Box 1,000 Herald office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEW PARLOR and bedroom, with board, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, in a private family, in a pleasant location, convenient to the ferry. Address Box 1,000 Herald office.

No. 160 FRANKLIN-ST., NEAR FRANKLIN-sq.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD in a private family, in a pleasant location, convenient to the ferry. Address Box 1,000 Herald office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY PREFERS TO board with a few ladies, in a private family, in a pleasant location, convenient to the ferry. Address Box 1,000 Herald office.

A SUITE OF BASEMENT, UNFURNISHED, with board, in a private family, in a pleasant location, convenient to the ferry. Address Box 1,000 Herald office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PRIVATE family, in a pleasant location, convenient to the ferry. Address Box 1,000 Herald office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board, in a private

LEGAL NOTICES.

THIRD SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD
ARE REQUESTED TO MEET AT NO. 30 PINE-ST.,
ON THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of
considering the proposition of the Receivers to
CLOSE CONTRACT, SECURITIES AND SETTLE
CLAIMS AND SUITS.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. MCDONALD, Vice-President.
A. L. MCDONALD, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

A FULL SET OF MINERAL TEETH, ON GOLD OR
RUBBER, $8. WARRANTED. DR. MARA E. LUD-
LAM, 1,000 Broadway, cor. 19th-st.

DR. WATSON HAS REMOVED FROM 5 TO 9 UNION-
SQUARE, WEST

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Republican State Convention at Syracuse.

ASSEMBLING OF THE DELEGATES.

The Prominent Men Talked of as Candidates.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 6—10 P. M.

Syracuse is full. An unusually large number of delegates are already here. The Globe is the best quarters of the Albany people; the Syracuse House of the New-Yorkers, and the Voorheese of the Canal men.

All agree that no ticket is decided upon. Some think it will be left to the Convention. The General Committee is now in session discussing whether in such event the Convention should not meet at 9 o'clock instead of 12.

The New-York Delegation has agreed to press no names yet—not even CHAS. S. SPENCER'S for Attorney-General, though he is willing. They will probably ask Gen. NYE to be President in compliment to Gov. MORGAN.

WM. USHER NORTH would be nominated by acclamation for Judge of Appeals, but he and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD both refuse to be candidates. New-Yorkers talk most of DAVIES or WOODRUFF.

The surest man to be nominated is DODGE, of Erie, Postmaster under POLK, for Treasurer.

For Comptroller, the prominent candidates stand in this order: JAS. M. COOK, CHARLES COOK, SELDEN and LEAVENWORTH. Neither CHARLES COOK nor LORENZO BURROWS would accept, their friends say. WM. A. WHEELER is surprised by an unexpected number of friends.

For Canal Commissioner, HUMPHREY G. ROOT, of Herkimer, and SAMUEL B. RUGGLES are prominent men. The North-East urges ISAAC V. BAKER, of Washington. Fulton urges WARD.

For Secretary of State, CARROLL, of Troy, GEO. W. PATTERSON, and SAMUEL G. PUTNAM, American.

For Engineer, GARDNER, of Onondaga; WRIGHT, of Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and GOODELL.

For Attorney-General, RUSH, of Cattaraugus; MYERS, of Oglensburgh, and FOSDICK, of Auburn.

For State Prison Inspector, Dr. RAPER, of Jefferson; MARTIN, of Ulster; CHEVELAND, of Yates, etc.

For Clerk of Appeals, SAMUEL B. CORY, of Kings; SAM'L LAW, American, of Delaware; WOODS, the present Deputy Clerk, and CHAS. HUGHES, of Washington.

There is a disposition to make the strongest possible ticket, though everybody's friends be slaughtered, and they think two or three Americans would help it.

The friends of the Canals will have their own way on the ticket, and the sale of the Canals is counted as the height of folly.

All hope to get through by Wednesday night.

GLAUCUS.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 6—Evening.

There is an unusually large number of persons here, both as delegates and outsiders, for the night prior to a Convention, including a large majority of the prominent men in the Republican Party, and the interest manifested in the proceedings proves the importance attached to the Fall election.

A large majority of the delegates, particularly those from the country districts, appear to be entirely untrammelled by pledges to candidates, and have evidently come to Syracuse without having decided to act on any particular line of policy, and to be free to adopt the course deemed, after consultation, best calculated to promote the success of the party.

There is quite a liberal representation of Americans here as outsiders, with the object of suggesting names acceptable to that organization, if the policy of nominating former Americans on the ticket should be determined on. The main consultation this evening appears to turn on this point. Willingness is generally manifested by all the leading Republicans to place two candidates with American antecedents on the ticket, but with the distinct understanding that they come into the Republican party as Republicans, and act hereafter with that organization. No Republican is found to advocate the nomination of any American under any other circumstances.

It is urged, however, that prominent Americans have declared in favor of nominating a ticket composed half of Democrats and half of Republicans; and that there is, therefore, no certainty that the Convention on the 21st will not divide the Republican ticket by adopting that portion taken from the American ranks, and rejecting the other nominees. The advocates of a union policy would be more likely to prevail if LORENZO BURROWS would accept the nomination for Comptroller, or JAMES O. PUTNAM for Secretary of State—but both, it is understood, decline decidedly.

THURLOW WEED is at the Globe Hotel, which is quite crowded.

The SYRACUSE HOUSE is filled up to overflowing already. The New-York delegation is at this house, and a large number of outsiders from that City are also in attendance.

A caucus was held to-night, at which the principal men of the party were present, to consult on the most advisable policy to pursue. The New-York delegates also met in caucus, but adjourned without doing anything until to-morrow morning.

The candidates are freely spoken of.

But very few applicants for position on the ticket are found.

To-night it appears as if JAMES M. COOK, the present Bank Superintendent, will be the nominee for Comptroller. Mr. COOK can probably receive the nomination almost unanimously. It is rumored that he will not accept, but there is good authority for supposing he will. His present office gives him double the salary of the Comptroller; but that very fact makes him unwilling to decline. It is said Mr. COOK's nomination is urged by some for the purpose of rendering more certain the defeat of CHARLES H. SHERRILL for Canal Commissioner, as the two offices would not be located in the same portion of the State.

For Comptroller, E. W. LEAVENWORTH is also spoken of, and should a union policy prevail, the names of LORENZO BURROWS, LYMAN ODELL, and N. S. BENTON are mentioned in connection with the same office.

For Secretary of State the prominent candidates are J. SEARSON GOULD of Hudson, formerly a Whig; GEO. W. PATTERSON of Chautauque, THOMAS B. CARROLL of Troy, formerly a Democrat, and B. BROCKWAY, member of the Assembly from Oswego. The latter is, however, thought to be out of the field, and probably his name will be withdrawn. On the American Union side SAMUEL A. LAW of Delaware, JAMES O. PUTNAM of Erie, and LYMAN ODELL of New-York are named in connection with the office.

For Treasurer, PHILIP DORSHEIMER, of Democratic antecedents, is the prominent candidate.

For State Engineer, ISAIAH BARNEY, of Wayne; C. W. WRIGHT, of Albany; and —— GOODELL, of Oneida, are talked of. Mr. WRIGHT is the engineer of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and Mr. BARNEY is the division engineer at Lyons, who has been kept in office under two or three administrations on account of his fidelity and competency.

Messrs. HUNT, of Oneida, and CHAS. S. SPENCER, of New-York, are spoken of for Attorney-General. The latter is here and warmly pressed by his friends. He was the author of the Personal Liberty bill in the Assembly.

Among the candates for State Prison Inspector are WESLEY BARNEY, of Oneida, and —— FOSDICK, of Schenectady. The former has declined, but his renomination is not unlikely. There are also applicants for this office from New-York.

On Canal Commissioner the most excitement prevails. The friends of CHARLES H. SHERRILL press him for renomination, but a strong opposition to him from influential leaders renders his defeat probable. W. C. WAIT, of Fulton, and J. V. BAKER, of Washington, are also candidates.

Judges WOODRUFF and DAVIES, from New-York, are spoken of for Judges of the Court of Appeals. The latter is mostly urged by the Americans.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals there are a number of candidates. Among them are: A. T. WOOD, of Allegany, Ex-Member of Assembly; G. H. BAKER, of Brooklyn; CHARLES HUGHES, of Washington; S. B. CORY, of Queens; Mr. MCCARTHY, Ex-Member of Congress from Oswego, and Mr. WOOD, of Livingston, the present Deputy Clerk. Mr. HUGHES, the present clerk, declines a renomination.

Senator BOSTWICK is also spoken of for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The following ticket has been spoken of, in case no Americans are put on:

For Comptroller—JAS. M. COOK, of Saratoga, (Whig.)
For Secretary of State—GEORGE W. PATTERSON, of Chautauque, (Whig.)
For Attorney-General—RUFUS R. SPALDING, of Monroe, (Democrat.)
For Treasurer—PHILIP DORSHEIMER, of Erie, (Democrat and German.)
For Canal Commissioner—W. B. WARD, of Putnam, (Whig.)
For Engineer—ISAIAH BARNEY, of Wayne, (Democrat.)
For State Prison Inspector—Mr. PARMA, of Schenectady, (Democrat.)
For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Judge WOODRUFF, of New-York.
For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—A. T. WOOD, of Allegany, (Whig.)

Of course these are all surmises.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN THE NINTH WARD.—An investigation was entered into yesterday by Coroner HORNER, to ascertain by what means JOHN REANY came to his death. At an early hour last Sunday morning, the deceased was found fatally injured on Pacific-street. He was taken home by the Police, where he died during the day. The evidence went to show that the deceased was intoxicated the night previous, and the probabilities were that the injuries of which he died were caused by falling down a steep embankment, near the bottom of which he was found. The jury rendered a verdict that death was the result of injuries received by falling, which caused congestion of the brain.

THE AFFRAY ON BOARD THE SHIP MAY FLOWER. CHARLES NATHARD, the sailor who was stabbed with a marline-spike, by JAMES KEWIN, third mate of the ship *May Flower*, at DE PEYSTER'S dock, Monday, was alive last evening, but was apparently sinking rapidly. The complaint made by the captain against the seamen will be examined into to-day, before Justice CORNWELL.

[Advertisement]

THE SEASON.

We beg especial attention to our elegant stock of Clothing for the Fall season now ready, manufactured from the latest and choicest fabrics.

Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings (merchant tailoring dépôt) will be found the largest and most superior in style, variety and selection we have ever displayed.

We pledge ourselves that whilst our manufacture will maintain its superiority of real taste and finish over any other, our prices shall be as low as any house in the trade.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway.

Our stocks of Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods are very large.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Having received letters from the medical faculty in various sections of the country, requesting me to furnish the druggists and apothecaries of the Union with a pure imported article of French cognac brandy that they can prescribe to their patients with confidence, I have concluded now to comply with their request.

Until now, I have been unable to do so, for reasons that I will state. Owing to the shortness of the grape crop in France, the prices of brandy have ruled so high that I was unable to import and sell it at reasonable prices. But, happily, things are changed; the wine vineyards of France for the past and present years have been uncommonly fruitful, and prices of brandy have come down in France to a reasonable figure. The duty on French brandy has also been lowered nearly seventy per cent. I hope these favoring causes, and especially low prices for brandy in France, will continue.

I am now enabled to comply with the wishes of my medical friends, and to supply them with pure imported French cognac brandy in bottles, at reasonable prices.

Every bottle is labelled, "WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY." I import the brandy from France myself. It is manufactured by the best distillers in France. I bottle it from the pipe in my own warehouse, seal it with my own seal, and guarantee under my own hand, by certificate, its purity and unadulterated genuineness.

For sale by all druggists and apothecaries,
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps,
No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement]

CHILTON
ON
THE CROTON.

The "Diachrasm Filter," manufactured by Messrs. MCKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 226 Fourth-street, corner of Mercer, is the kind of porous filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S FALL FASHIONS NOW READY.—It is easy to make a covering for the human carpet, but the ultima thule of hat-dom is the style, the taste, the jauntiness displayed by KNOX in his productions of the genus hat, outrivalling the best of former years' specimens of hats appear heavy in comparison. The hat for the Fall season is now ready at KNOX'S Emporium, No. 212 Broadway, southeast corner of Fulton-street, and every one will crowd there to secure one of them forthwith.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.

Good black frock coats	$5 to $8
Fine black frock coats	10 to 14
The finest French cloth frock coats	15 to 20
Cassimere business coats	3 50 to 12
Complete cassimere business suits to match	6 to 20

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE MORAL DRAMA AT BARNUM'S?—"Rosina Meadows" has already made its mark at Barnum's Museum, and is to be repeated there this afternoon and evening to gratify the popular anxiety to witness it. The company at Barnum's perform it with delightful freshness and force.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—CONSTIPATION.—This germ of innumerable evils, by its slow but insidious effects, has brought many to a premature grave. The afflicted will find an effective remedy in the above medicine. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having again sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUINN BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 6.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '74	103¼	76 Hudson River R	26¼
100 N. Y. C. R. bs	110	do	26¾
105,000 Missouri 6s, due '67	85	50 do	26¾
5,000 do	87	100 do	26¾
15,000 do	86	50 Harlem Railroad	10¾
5,000 do	85¼	100 Harlem R. Pref	37½
5,000 do	85¼	200 do	37¾
5,000 Virginia 6s	86	150 Mich. Central R	47
1,000 N. J. R. & T. 6s	94¼	600 do	47¼
2,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M.	75	10 New-Jersey R	129
1,000 do	75¼	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	69
2,000 Mich. C. R. 8 p c.		200 M. S. & N. Ia. G. 8 c	25
1st M. R. F. Con. B	89¾	200 do	c 25
2,000 do	89¾	200 do	s10 25
2,000 do	89¾	100 do	s10 25
22,000 Mich. S. 2d M. B	45	100 do	c 24¾
5,000 do	45	100 do	c 24¾
10,000 do	45	100 do	c 24¾
1,000 Ill. C. R. Bonds	86	100 do	c 24¾
5,000 do	87¼	100 do	c 24¾
5,000 Pac. R. Guar	103	100 do	c 24¾
5,000 State of Missouri	88	100 do	c 24¾
2,000 Gal. & Chi. Inter.	84	150 do	c 24¾
1,000 Han. & St. J. R. b	64¾	100 do	c 24¾
2,000 do	65	315 Panama Railroad	117½
30 Merchants' Bank	103	20 Ill. Cen. Railroad	67
30 Bk. of Commerce	93	150 do	67¼
20 Corn Ex. Bank	102	50 do	s60 67
10 Park Bank	104¾	200 do	s10 67¼
5 Am. Ex. Bank	101¾	50 do	960 68
50 do	101¾	50 do	930 68
16 Del. & Hud. Canal	94	10 Cle., Co. & Chi. R	93¾
40 Penn. Coal Co	84	100 Ga. & Chi. R	s60 72
200 Pacific M. S. Co	68¾	50 do	s30 73¼
100 do	b60 68	200 do	74
50 N. Y. Cen. R	77¾	50 do	s10 73¾
250 do	77¾	100 do	73¾
250 do	s60 77¾	100 do	s10 73¾
100 do	b60 77¾	50 do	s30 73¾
100 do	b30 77¾	200 Clev. & Toledo R	29
200 do	77¾	200 do	29¼
100 do	b60 78	200 do	29¾
50 do	b60 78	200 Chicago & R. Is. R	69¾
200 do	78	200 do	69¾
600 do	78¼	100 do	hwk 69¾
300 do	78¾	250 do	b60 70
50 do	s10 78	100 do	69¾
100 Erie Railroad	4	150 do	hw 70
25 Chi. Bur. & Quin. R	89¾	100 do	b3 70
100 do	90		

BOARDS.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '74	103¾	100 Mich. Cen. R	hwk 47¾
10,000 Missouri 6s, due '67	86¾	100 do	47¾
4,000 do	85¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G. 8 b3	25
5,000 do	86	145 Panama Railroad	117¾
200 Commonwealth B'k	97	50 Gal. & Chi. R	b60 74
100 Pacific M. S. Co	s30 68¾	200 do	b30 73¾
50 do	68¾	300 do	b60 73¾
50 do	s10 68¾	50 do	73¾
50 do	b60 68¾	50 do	73¾
5 Second-avenue R	102¾	50 do	s10 73¾
400 N. Y. Cen. R	77¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R	29¾
100 do	s10 77¾	200 do	b60 29¾
100 do	hwk 77¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R	69¾
50 do	s10 77¾	400 do	69¾
250 do	b60 77¾	600 do	69¾

TUESDAY, Sept. 6—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange the dealings to-day reflect altogether the firmest market that we have reported since the present rise set in three weeks ago. There was less receiving power from the *Bear* account, while some heavy realizations on the *Bull* side seemed to impress little or no check upon the continued advance in the leading speculative Stocks, with the single exception of Michigan Guaranteed, in which the heavy public and private settlements of yesterday relaxed the deliveries of the day and induced a number of fresh contracts at lower prices. On the favorite Railways, such as New-York Central, Galena and Rock Island, it was quite evident yesterday afternoon that the market was out of the control of the Brokers and Jobbers at the Board, and the fresh orders to buy this morning further advanced the price of Central to 78@78¼, (with subsequent sales on the Street as high as 79¼@¼) Galena to 73¼, and Rock Island to 69¾ ₱ cent., being ¼@¼ ₱ cent. above the top rates of Monday afternoon, and this against a fair supply of cash stock upon which a good profit was realized. The shares of the Cleveland and Toledo, Illinois Central, Burlington and Quincy, Michigan Central, Harlem and Hudson River, sympathized to the extent of ¼@1 ₱ cent., without inducing any considerable offers to sell. At the afternoon Board there was a pause in the demand at the extreme prices, but on a partial decline of ¼@¼ ₱ cent., the market again stiffened up, and closed steady on nearly all descriptions. The movement in Michigan Guaranteed was an exception again to the general market, and from the maximum of 28 yesterday, fell to 24¾, and then went up to 25@25¼ ₱ cent. The personal animosities so unpleasantly indulged during the deliveries of the stock on Monday were very considerably calmed down. It transpires that the private settlements at the extreme advance on the sales of Friday which matured yesterday, and upon previous contracts which fell due at the same time, were unusually heavy, and the buyers having thus successfully turned their profit, were quite willing to leave the market to-day to the tender mercies of the sellers. In State Stocks there was a further heavy demand for Missouris. Sales $150,000 at 85@85¼ ₱ cent.; making the advance within a few days 2@2½ ₱ cent. Some Virginias were taken at 95 ₱ cent. In Railway Bonds, sales of Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents. at 89¾@89½, and Michigan Southern Seconds at 45 ₱ cent. Illinois Central Construction Bonds fell back to 88 ₱ cent. cash, and 87½ seller 60 days. There was nothing done in the Erie Mortgages. We understand the legal steps in foreclosure have been stayed until 15th of October, until after the annual meeting of the Shareholders, and a further reasonable postponement will no doubt be granted by the Courts on application of the counsel of the new Board of Directors then to be elected. We have been requested by a correspondent interested in the Bonds of the Company, to state our own impression of the various (some of them very complicated) plans presented for reorganizing and consolidating the affairs of this property. We do not see that good would result at present from any mere opinion on the subject, as the annual meeting of the Company is so near at hand. Leaving out all intermediate suggestions which have appeared through the Press since the Road passed into the Receivership, we have only to remark that the original basis in Shares and Bonds, that is the sums respectively, with the past due Coupons upon the Bonds, for which they were issued, representing in all $36,883,650, is likely to remain, leaving the mortgage coupons due and to become due this Fall to be paid or funded, and $320,000 Bills Payable arranged for—exclusive of the floating debt provided from the Receivership—by the new administration of the Company: Or, a consolidation of all the interests behind the original and undisputed mortgages of $13,000,000, to represent not much, if anything, over $25,000,000, must be mutually agreed upon and a friendly foreclosure consummated upon this sure and productive basis. We have not been a believer in any *scaling* process of the so-called Common Bonds and of the original Shares of the Company, which contemplates the continuance of so large a mortgage lien as $18,000,000; nor have we favored the alternative of *forcing* the junior mortgagees to surrender their claims, in their present form, if they believe they will be better off by fighting their mortgages through the Courts against the opposition of the Sinking Fund Bondholders, whose debt is made part due by default in the Sinking Fund, and of the Convertible Bondholders, who have equities of no mean consideration to be cared for, rather than accept a consolidated Stock, on fair terms. And in the third place, we have yet to see the absolute necessity of surrendering this great property to hopeless litigation, while seventaen practical business men may be found in the City and Southern Counties of New-York to successfully engineer the concern through an embarassment of over $320,000 bills payable, and about $800,000 mortgage coupons, of which one half is scarcely yet due. If such a Board, including the really working men of the late administration, with the Receiver at the head, cannot be constituted in all the financial ability of this commercial metropolis, it will then be time to consider the task of reclamation a hopeless one. Meanwhile the following item from an afternoon paper will enable the Board and Stockholders to judge somewhat of the continued vitality of their property as a business point of view, from its first month's working under the General Receiver:

"The gross receipts of the Erie road in August were $35,000 to $40,000 less than in 1856, but the net earnings will be little short of last season. Business upon the road is now active and improving, and, with old rates of freight, the concern could soon work its way out."

In the market for Money to-day we hear of Discounts outside of Bank at 7 ₱ cent. on indorsed mercantile bills due in January and February next, and 8@9 ₱ cent. for fair paper. Prime short acceptances are occasionally done ¼@1 ₱ cent. below the usual Bank rate of 7 ₱ cent. In demand loans there is a moderate business doing since the improvement on the Stock Exchange, at 6 ₱ cent., the rate which time contracts carry at the Board of Brokers. Loans on Federal and State securities are made at 5½ ₱ cent. There has been a fair demand for Bullion for the screw-steamer *Etna*, sailing to-morrow for Liverpool. The engagements this afternoon are $682,000, to which, it is probable, $300,000@$400,000 may be added in the morning—the latter to cover sales of French Exchange, which is in good demand this week at f.5.15@f.5.13¾. English Bills close 110@110½ for standard Bankers, and 109½@110 for transient Bank signatures. The sales of Merchant bills, of which a fair supply is made this week by the export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to the amount of $1,562,159, ranged 109½@109¾. The Customs to-day are light, $59,000. Other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $142,000; payments out, $230,000; balance this afternoon, $4,819,905.

The announcement is made, this afternoon, of the death of the venerable GEORGE GRISWOLD, a shipping-merchant of half-a-century's standing, in his 83d year. The Chamber of Commerce, of which he had been a member since 1817, will appropriately notice the event at a special meeting called for 1 o'clock to-morrow.

The market for Land Warrants is unsettled by the action of the Department of the Interior, in suspending part of the Minnesota Land-sales advertised for October. Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, quote out-of-town Bank-Note Currency as follows:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@—	Virginia	¼@½
New-England	¼@—	Canada	¼@¾
New-Jersey	¼@¾	Michigan	¼@1
Illinois	1¼@1½	Ohio, Ky. and Ind.	¾@1
Philadelphia	¼@¾	Louisiana	1 @1¼
Baltimore	¼@—	Missouri	1¼@—
Int. Pennsylvania	¼@¾	Tennessee	1¼@1½
Int. Maryland	¼@¾	Wisconsin	1½@1¾
Delaware	¼@¾	Mobile	1¼@—
North Carolina	@—	Alabama, (free)	¾@—
S. Carolina & Ga	@1¼		

Statement of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending 3d inst., and for the season to same date:

	Week, 1858.	Week, 1857.	Increase.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co	21,662	14,327	6,715
Pennsylvania Coal Co	20,000	19,473	526
Total	41,661	33,810	7,251
	Total, 1858.	Total, 1857.	Increase.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co	362,032	340,096	152,936
Pennsylvania Coal Co	406,459	268,554	71,905
Aggregate	831,675	605,590	224,084

The steamship *Arago*, from Hayre and Southampton, arrived here this afternoon. Her general news has been anticipated by telegraph. We notice that the proceedings for Receivership for the Erie Company were known in London, and the name of the Receiver also, before the steamer sailed. The following is the latest quotation of American Railway Stocks:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., red., 1875	77 to 78	
Do., 7 ₱ cents., Red., 1875	78 to 80	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., Freeland., 1875	78 to 81	N. O.
Do., 8 ₱ cent., 1870	88 to 91	Mis.
Mich. Cen. 1st mort., com., 8 ₱ ct., '60	88 to 91	N. O.
Do., 8 ₱ cent., 1882	88 to 91	
Do., (sinking fund) 1862	88 to 90	
Do., 8 ₱ cent., 1869	88 to 90	
Do., $100 shares	89 to 90	
M., S. & N. I., 7 ₱ ct., sk. fund '66	89 to 90	
Do., $100 shares	8 to 10	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct., sk. fund, '66	90 to 92	
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. coup. '64	93 to 95	
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. ex. fund, '76	93 to 95	
Do., do., $100 shares	97 to 98	
N. Y. & E. 2d mtg., 7 ₱ cents., '61	45 to 50	
Do., (sinking fund) 1859	10 to 20	
Do., bonds, con. 1865	10 to 20	
Do., do., 1871	10 to 20	
Do., do., $100 shares	40 to 45	
Penn. Cen. Rs. 1st m., 6 cents., 6 ₱ cents.	92 to 94	
Do., do., 2d mtge., 6 ₱ cents., 1882	85 to 90	
Do., do., 6 ₱ cents., 1887	85 to 90	
Do., do., 300 shares	85 to 90	
Phil. & Read. Bonds, 6 ₱ cent., 1860	75 to 80	
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870	75 to 80	
Do., 300 shares	70 to 76	

The London *Times* says of the Silver market:

"The bar silver brought by the last West India steamer has been disposed of at 61¾d., showing an advance of ¼d. per oz. The Mexican dollars have also been sold at 60¾d., or ¼d. above the rate realized after the last packet, although ¼d. lower than that obtained for the quantity from the United States early last week.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 30.	LOANS. Sept. 6.	SPECIE. Aug. 30.	SPECIE. Sept. 6.
Philadelphia	3,562,000	3,549,000	360,000	360,000
North America	2,780,202	2,788,027	674,181	625,676
Farm. & Mech's	2,762,651	2,720,297	921,000	901,000
Commercial	1,450,000	1,450,000	333,000	333,000
Mechanics'	1,668,467	1,662,000	333,677	333,000
N. Liberties	1,337,000	1,311,000	288,000	288,000
Southwark	922,'96	948,220	320,773	320,000
Kensington	796,457	784,730	126,446	123,816
Penn Township	901,'61	858,466	146,228	174,544
Western	1,363,189	1,377,709	226,649	209,291
Man. & Mech	1,116,000	1,120,416	162,616	177,602
Commerce	0,7,000	0,03,430	180,000	183,676
Girard	1,268,784	1,276,935	277,431	276,707
Tradesmen's	817,816	806,579	128,126	126,773
Consolidation	462,000	462,000	91,000	91,000
City	827,711	820,819	115,911	107,628
Commonwealth	341,720	316,573	66,053	69,005
Corn Exchange	377,404	384,894	60,160	62,466
Union	391,970	412,593	62,500	67,784
Total	24,502,913	24,540,766	5,326,976	5,426,000

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 29.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 5.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 29.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 5.
Philadelphia	1,473,000	1,547,000	268,000	268,000
N. America	1,695,179	1,760,466	265,395	262,290
Farm. & Mech's	2,778,473	2,745,210	208,188	207,978
Commercial	635,000	690,000	145,000	145,000
Mechanics'	856,643	917,000	154,750	154,750
North Liberties	866,000	849,000	106,000	107,000
Southwark	649,043	668,000	97,740	98,705
Kensington	542,756	552,007	126,028	127,430
Penn Township	624,145	604,323	93,228	93,023
Western	966,169	965,140	116,446	116,070
Manuf. & Mech's	830,176	878,736	138,196	137,354
Commerce	419,871	477,497	77,320	79,115
Girard	778,080	876,179	199,245	199,880
Tradesmen's	419,940	446,419	91,836	91,235
Consolidation	261,794	287,819	90,466	91,900
City	418,080	407,004	106,070	105,600
Commonwealth	177,898	209,971	77,205	84,910
Corn Exchange	211,466	218,207	59,000	58,135
Union	195,436	209,000	100,000	99,000
Total	14,582,868	14,901,572	2,665,806	2,702,837

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The following are the footings of our weekly Bank statement:

Capital Stock	$35,125,400
Loans and Discounts	56,566,000
Specie	153,500
Due from other Banks	6,153,600
Due to other Banks	6,921,700
Deposits	18,159,000
Circulation	6,496,000

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Light sales at unchanged prices. WHEAT—Sales 100 bushels choice white Michigan at $1 40; 2,000 bushels Ohio at $1 12; 230 bushels choice white Michigan in bbls. at $1 40; 1,400 good *do.* at $1 30, and 1,000 bushels nice Mediterranean at $1 12½. Nothing doing in BARLEY and MALT. OATS—Sales 2,500 bushels inferior Canada East at 37c., weight, and a small lot new State at 40c., weight. COAL in fair inquiry; sales 1,200 bushels Western mixed in car lots at 79c., and 6,000 bushels *do.*, afloat, at 78c.; during A. M. some cargoes were held at 80c. WHISKY—Sales last evening 2,500 bbls. at 26c., and to-day 150 bbls. at 26c. @26½c., and some at 26¾c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

FLOUR active at unchanged rates. WHEAT active, and Spring advanced 1c.; sales of 12,500 bushels, at 74c. from store. CORN dull and 1c. lower; sales of 8,500 bushels at 63½c. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—2,400 bbls. Flour; 80,000 bushels Wheat; 42,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 19,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand and steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $3 90@4 00 for extra Spring, Illinois and Iowa; $4 20@4 25 for Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $4 @4 25 for double extras. WHEAT—New Spring advanced 1c.; red and white winter steady; sales 18,000 bushels new Chicago Spring, afloat, at 81c.; 14,000 bushels *do.*, also afloat, 82c.; 5,000 bushels white Indiana at $1 07. CORN dull and no sales. OATS, BARLEY and RYE quiet. WHISKY nominal at 24½c. *Lake Imports*—4,300 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bush. Wheat, 2,000 bush. Oats. *Exports*—3,000 bush. Wheat.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales small. CORN quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; 25c. on Four, 7c. on Wheat, and 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Imports*—13,200 bush. Wheat, 4,000 bush. Barley, 400 bush. Rye. *Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 4,400 bush. Wheat, 4,000 bush. Barley, 600 bush. Peas. The amount of Grain afloat from the Upper Lakes for this port, up to the latest dates—251,000 bush. Wheat, 21,500 bush. Corn, 21,000 bush. Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

COTTON declined ¼c.; sales to-day 3,600 bales Middling at 11c.@11¼c. Exchange on London 9¾@9¾ ₱ cent. Freights of Cotton to Liverpool ¾d., and to Havre 1¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

FLOUR receding. WHEAT steady; White, $1 20; Red, $1 17@$1 19½. CORN firm. OATS 34c. WHISKY unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Stocks firm. Philadelphia State Fives, 92¼; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 51¾; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 66 bbls. Ashes; 10,096 bbls. Flour; 25 bbls. Corn Meal; 9,400 bushels Wheat; 18,027 bushels Corn; 58 bushels Rye; 5,425 bushels Oats; 4,000 bushels Malt; 153 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 35 bbls. Pots, at $5 50@$5 56¼; and 20 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are salable and steady, as previously represented.

COFFEE—Has been in good demand to-day, and sales have been made of 100 bags Java at 13c.; some Ceylon at 13c.; 90 bags Maracaibo at 12c.@12¼c.; 50 bags Laguayra at 12c.; 316 bags Rio at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning 97,905 cks., including 27,150 mats and 2,425 bags Java, 59,074 bags Rio, 4,966 bags Ceylon, 1,941 bags Maracaibo, and 1,749 bags Costa Rica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 15c.@16c., four and six months; Rio, 10¾c.@13¼c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@13c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12¾c.; Costa Rica, 12c.@14c.; Native Ceylon, 13c.@14c.; Jamaica and St. Domingo, 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. The week's business in Rio, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "The public sale, referred to in our last, passed off with great spirit, at an impro